EARTH FIRST!

SAMHAIN EDITION

November 1, 1987 Vol. VIII, No. I

THE *RADICAL* ENVIRONMENTAL JOURNAL TWO DOLLARS

Secretary of the Interior Don Hodel joins Earth First! at Hetch Hetchy. Photo by Michele Miller.

Don Hodel Joins Earth First!

by Michele Miller

Dianne Feinstein, mayor of San Francisco, smiled and gritted her teeth. Don Hodel, Secretary of the Interior, grinned and called his wife over. Secret service agents twitched nervous signals as Earth First! saluted Hodel's proposal to tear down O'Shaughnessy Dam. The October 13 action, honoring Don Hodel as a visionary environmentalist, allowed EF!ers a chance to present our Dam-A-Year proposal at the damn that broke John Muir's heart.

Situated inside Yosemite National Park, the O'Shaughnessy Dam floods the Hetch Hetchy Valley, often compared to Yosemite Valley with its towering granite walls. The Grand Canyon of the Tuolumne River, before the Tuolumne flows into the reservoir, sparkles with jewels: Waterwheel Falls, Muir Gorge, wild water slides and deep emerald pools. Pate Valley, just above Hetch Hetchy, abounds with Black Bears in its thick woods. The Tuolumne River, its upper section now designated Wild and Scenic, was damned in 1913 by an act of Congress (the Raker Act) which granted water rights to the city of San Francisco.

The Hetch Hetchy System actually includes three big dams (O'Shaughnessy, Cherry, and Eleanor), 150 miles of pipelines, 77 miles of tunnels, three powerhouses, and three small diversion dams (Intake, Priest, and Moccasin) working together to provide water for more than two million people from San Francisco to San Jose. It also supplies hydro-electric power to Modesto and Turlock irrigation districts, as well as "serving several important State facilities and Federal military installations," according to Mayor Di Fi.

This past August, Don Hodel let drop his proposal to dismantle the system, and created a furious uproar in cities known for their water-sucking tendencies. Don and Dianne arranged a rendezvous.

Camp Mather, just outside Yosemite National Park in the Stanislaus National Forest, was to be the site of the 87 California EF! Rendezvous. Postponed once due to forest fires, our new date at the original site was appropriated by these visiting dignitaries. A National Park Service ranger and criminal investigator told us that they "didn't want there to be any embarrassment." Visiting our second site in the Eastern Sierra Nevada, to ascertain our plans for a demonstration, the fed told us how to obtain a permit to "parade" from the Park Service. The seeds for an action were planted!

On Sunday afternoon, a small group chuckled over the delicious possibilities of a meeting with Don and Dianne. An idea to float a raft with a box labeled "TNT" toward the dam apparently was, we would later learn, construed as a death threat to Hodel by an infiltrator in the circle. We finally decided to present Don with an Earth First! t-shirt in honor of his visionary proposal to tear down the dam and another to Dianne for her efforts to ban off-shore oil drilling, as well as presenting our demands opposing any trade-offs.

On Monday afternoon, the affinity

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Freddie Gestapo in Texas

by George Russell

An iron curtain descended on the proposed Four-Notch Wilderness Area in Sam Houston National Forest in East Texas this past summer. For over a decade, Four-Notch had been the focal point of the US Forest Service's war of attrition against Texas wilderness and their forest-wide efforts to destroy native diversity through clearcutting and associated practices on National Forests in the biological crossroads of North America.

Roads leading into the area were closed and an armed paramilitary force was sent on patrol to make certain there would be no witnesses to the continued gene-ocide being carried out by a 52-ton tree crusher pulverizing all life in its path. The Forest Service (FS) even closed the air space above Four-Notch.

The continued FS abuse of our public lands is a grave threat to the people's Constitutional guarantees of free speech and a free press. My efforts to inform the media about the crushing and projected napalming of Four-Notch had resulted in an article in *Newsweek*, which was read by Texas Attorney General Jim Mattox who in turn filed suit against the Forest Service. The lawsuit had delayed the final destruction of Four-Notch by a year and Forest Supervisor Mike Lannan told me that he held me personally accountable for the suit and resulting delay in converting the area into a single-species, single-age pine plantation.

The Forest Service apparently perceived my position as Wilderness & Forest Practices Chairman, Lone Star Chapter Sierra Club, and the rapport I had with the media based on years of reporting of environmental issues, as a threat. Thus began a FS campaign of harassment, threats, and defamation of character which was apparently designed to destroy my standing with the media and the Sierra Club, or failing that, frighten me into submission. But I was not willing to let them prevent me from informing the media.

Armed with press releases, I arrived at the District Ranger Station in New Waverly on August 30, 1987, to attend a FS "public information" presentation and demonstration of "napalming" techniques at Four-Notch. I had represented environmental organizations at every similar event since 1977, distributing press releases and interpreting FS euphemisms for the media and public.

When I arrived at the site of the orientation segment of the tour, I was met by four armed men who ordered me not to enter the guarded compound in which the press had been sequestered. I was shocked! I couldn't imagine why four armed men had been assigned to prevent the lone representative of the 12,000 member Lone Star Sierra Club Chapter from hearing their presentation and being available to answer questions from the media.

Within the hour, I was physically assaulted by a FS official [Billy Ball, who, during a hearing in New Waverly in November, 1986, forcefully seized a media packet from George — in front of the judge] for telling a news team my name, when asked, and handing out a press release. My assailant then ordered two armed associates to issue me a Federal Citation for "Interfering with a Roadway," a charge which the ticket writers could not explain.

Meanwhile, the media caravan was led into a sealed-off Four-Notch to witness the helicopter and napalm assault of the crushed ecosystem. Thus isolated, the media was unable to objectively question the propaganda barrage of the Forest Service Information Officer.

The Forest Service has won the battle of Four-Notch, just as Santa Anna won the battle of the Alamo, but the war is not over. The atrocities committed against our natural heritage at Four-Notch and the violations of citizens' Constitutional rights will not be forgotten. One hundred million acres of US public land are slated to meet a similar fate. [Forest Service plans could entail eventual clearcutting of over 100 million of the 180 million acres of National Forest.] We must let the death of Four-Notch serve as the catalyst to nationwide action. If we are to preserve our natural heritage, we must convince Congress to act now to restrain the Forest Service and other federal agencies from continuing the wholesale destruction of native diversity on our public lands through clearcutting and associated forest practices.

The following material is drawn from the files of George Russell, and represents merely a small fraction of the exchanges he has recorded on paper during which he was harassed by Forest Service officials. Such harassment has also been leveled against Texas Earth First! activists, especially Barb Dugelby and James Jackson. Indeed, the notorious Billy Ball cut down the tree in which James was perched during the famous TXEF! Four-Notch protest in October 1986, seriously injuring James' legs. While the FS in Texas is

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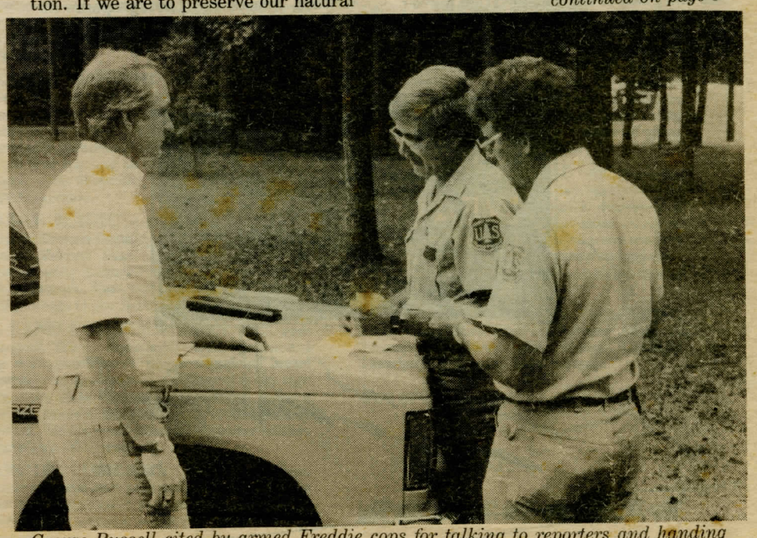

George Russell cited by armed Freddie cops for talking to reporters and handing out a press release on August 30. Photo by Larry Shelton.

EARTH FIRST!

NO COMPROMISE IN THE DEFENSE OF MOTHER EARTH!

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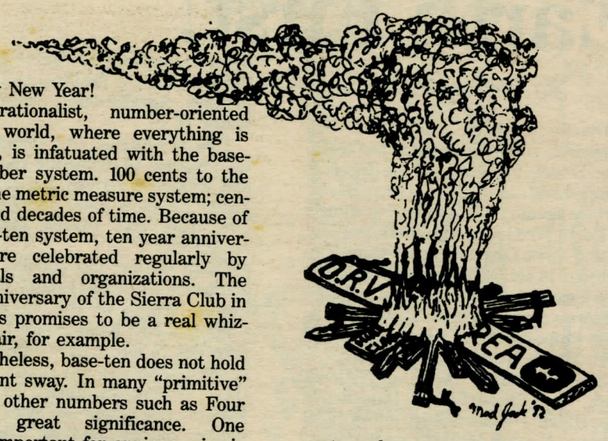
Around the Campfire



Happy New Year!

The rationalist, number-oriented modern world, where everything is business, is infatuated with the base-ten number system. 100 cents to the dollar; the metric measure system; centuries and decades of time. Because of the base-ten system, ten year anniversaries are celebrated regularly by periodicals and organizations. The 100th anniversary of the Sierra Club in five years promises to be a real whiz-bang affair, for example.

Nevertheless, base-ten does not hold omnipotent sway. In many "primitive" cultures, other numbers such as Four achieved great significance. One number important for anniversaries is Seven, which carries various mystical connotations as well. Some argue that seven years is a special period in human lives, after which change occurs. The "Seven-year Itch" is a good example of this.

Since this newspaper lays no claim to total rationalism, seven years seems like a good milestone to acknowledge. This issue represents the seventh anniversary of the first *Earth First! Newsletter*; we thus begin a new volume with the Samhain (Nov. 1) issue, which partially explains the "Happy New Year!" at the beginning of this column (the additional explanation for the "Happy New Year" is that Samhain was the beginning of the year for the Celts and other pre-Christian Europeans).

In seven years this newspaper, not to mention the Earth First! movement, has undergone great change. For a year it was a xeroxed little newsletter edited by Susan Morgan with great style but limited substance (the style was due to Susan – who has lots of style, but not the lack of substance; that was because the EF! movement was pretty much talk and little action in those days), then it became a newspaper under Pete Dustrud's editorship in Salt Lake City. Pete left with rather hard feelings in the summer of 1982 over the issue of the "Dear Ned Ludd" column and Bart Koehler and I became editors.

In "Around the Campfire" in the September, 1982, issue, soon after I became editor, I discussed the three vacant journalistic niches in conservation and how we hoped to fill them. They were to report on and discuss the militant, no-compromise environmental movement (both direct action news and the presentation of visionary wilderness proposals); to provide a forum for analysis, criticism and debate over strategy, tactics and goals of the conservation movement; and to articulate, discuss and explore the philosophical bases for preservation.

Looking back over the *EF! Journal* during the intervening years, I think we have achieved those goals and have done a good job of doing so. In the process this newspaper has become an articulate, provocative, and creative medium for wilderness preservation and deep ecology. That accomplishment is due to the fine writers, thinkers, artists and other contributors who have offered their best to this publication. It is also due to the heart and spirit of Earth First! activists throughout the world who have given us something on which to report, who have taken ideas and made them action.

On this auspicious anniversary for our newspaper, I want to thank all of those involved with the writing, art, editing and production of it. John Davis deserves high praise for his editorial skills. Every word in this newspaper runs through his nimble fingers on the keyboard and through his facile and grammatical brain. Both those who write for and those who read *EF!* owe John a word of thanks for the clarity in news and essays alike. Let me also thank Art Goodtimes for his unsung work as Poetry Editor of *EF!* these many years. (Art has been poetry editor longer than I have been editor!) Other folks like Nancy Morton, Mike Roselle, Leon Czolgosz and Roger Featherstone have worked hard to bring this newspaper to you during their terms of duty at the *EF! Journal* office. Recently Kris Sommerville and Charles Conner have joined the staff as our workload has avalanched. You don't see their bylines on articles, but they supply the elbow grease and organization that keep everything rolling here.

It goes without saying that our writers, artists and photographers deserve thanks. This is their newspaper.

There have been dedicated groups of EF!ers in three communities over the years who have done the gruntwork of mailing this mass of newsprint out to you: in Jackson, Wyoming; Chico, California; and now Tucson, Arizona. Thank you, friends.

But all of this has merely been a preface to my real point: to thank those who may not be adequately remembered or recognized now for their crucial roles in the formation of Earth First! and in establishing this journal. I cannot properly express my appreciation for all that they did in the early days of Earth First! (1980-1983), so I won't even try. I'll just wish them a fine wilderness day:

Wildcat Annie, Karen Tanner and Mad Jack of Nevada;

Susan Morgan, our first editor, of Colorado and Washington;

Spurs Jackson, Pete Dustrud and Jim Taylor of Salt Lake City;

Bruce and Jan Hayse of Idaho and Wyoming;

Cosmos and Lola Blank, now of New South Wales;

Big Don Schwarzenegger of New Mexico;

Lance and LaRue Christie, now of Utah;

and my best buddy, Bart Koehler, of Wyoming, Nevada, and Alaska.

Our seven years has set some kind of record for radical groups. I refer to the lack of infighting, of power plays, of factionalism, of embittered groups splitting off. The closest we've come to that was in 1982 when editor Pete Dustrud and a few others left the fold over opposition to monkeywrenching. Appropriately, though, on this, our seventh anniversary year, a local Earth First! group left the tribe while casting aspersions on the "mainstream" of Earth First!. Concurrently (in the early part of July), a full scale attack was launched on Earth First! by one of the most noted proponents of "radical ecology" in the United States, Murray Bookchin, at a major national Green conference. As I promised in the last "Around the Campfire," we use those incidents as the focus for this issue. I am sure the cat fight over "fascist" tendencies in Earth First! will continue in the Yule issue. Your point of view is encouraged by our little, fat, Coors-swilling redneck.

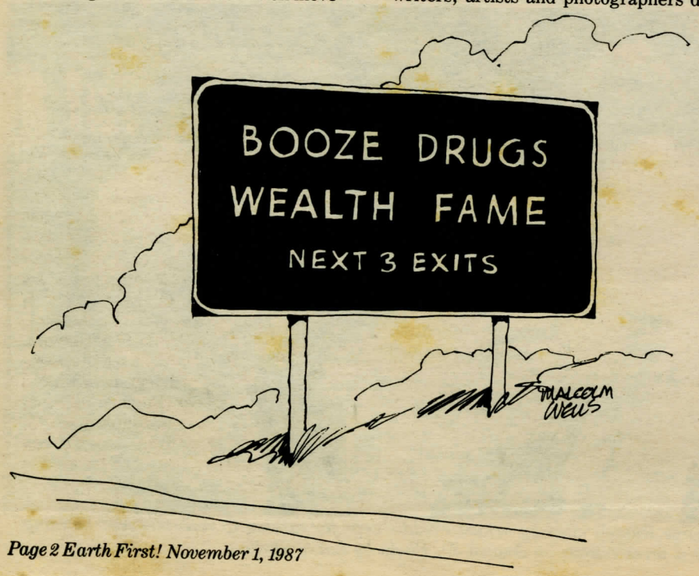
That brings me to another subject on which I have been derelict. Our contest, announced several issues ago, for selecting a proper image for our letters to the editor column, was no contest. "Dear Poo-Poo Head" won.

Haw haw. Just kidding. Actually, the obnoxious, profane, irreverent, sophomoric Coors-swilling redneck won hands down. The bad taste of our loyal readers proved victorious. I also thank those of you who sent in contributions to the Journal Research Fund. They will help us bring you some excellent in-depth articles over the next year.

Being the macho-Daniel-Boone-eco-brutalist that I am, I applaud that bad taste and encourage more of it. To paraphrase another terrible person and all-around troublemaker, Patrick Henry, if this be misanthropy, make the most of it.

Let me close with a crass, commercial message for this crass, commercial season: There are no better Yule gifts for your loved ones, friends, or even enemies than the clever, stylish, beautiful and inexpensive books, calendars, hats, t-shirts, bumperstickers, and other trinkets & snake oil advertised in the back of this rag. To aid you in your Yule shopping, we've expanded the coverage of our shoddy goods with photographs in this issue. Ho ho ho.

See you in the real world. On the trail.
— Dave Foreman



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November 1, 1987
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Although we do not accept the authority of the hierarchical state, nothing herein is intended to run us afoul of its police power. *Agents provocateurs* will be dealt with by the Grizzly Defense League on the Mirror Plateau.

Submissions are welcomed and should be typed or carefully printed, *double spaced*, and sent with an SASE if return is requested. Art or photographs (black & white prints preferred, color prints or slides OK) are desirable to illustrate articles and essays. They will be returned if requested. Due to our tight budget, no payment is offered except for extra copies of the issue.

Earth First! is indexed in the Alternative Press Index.

All material should be sent to Earth First!, POB 5871, Tucson, AZ 85703, except for poetry which should go to Art Goodtimes, Box 1008, Telluride, CO 81435.

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Contributing Artists: Brush Wolf, Lone Wolf Circles, Canyon Frog, Mike Gouse, T.O. Hellenbach, Sky Jacobs, Juniper Berry, J. Luoma, Mad Jack, Christoph Manes, Peg Millett, Millipede, Mike Roselle, Jim Stiles, Karen Tanner, Bill Turk, B. von Alten, Robert Waldmire, Marcy Willow, Helen Wilson, John Zaelit (deceased).

Contributing Photographers: David Cross, Roger Featherstone, Doug Peacock, Scott Smith, Howie Wolke, George Wuerthner.

Mailing: Tucson Earth First! Group

Letters to the editor are welcomed. Lengthy letters may be edited for space requirement. Letters should be typed or carefully printed and double-spaced, using only one side of a sheet of paper. Be sure to indicate if you want your name and location to appear or if you wish to remain anonymous. Send letters to POB 5871, Tucson, AZ 85703.

Editors,

I have been a supporter of the Earth First! movement since I first heard of it four years ago. But in reading *Earth First!* I have always felt that there was missing a perspective which I have found in the bioregional movement. Lately this has begun to be corrected, by a report on the second North American Bioregional Congress, by a review of Kirkpatrick Sales' *Dwellers in the Land: The Bioregional Vision*, and by David Haenke's article "Bioregionalism and Earth First!" (Yule 86).

However, I found Dave Foreman's "Reinhabitation, Biocentrism, and Self Defense" (Lughnasadh 87) to be a frustrating exception to this trend. Although Dave begins by saying that "the bioregional movement is... the new context in which I would place Earth First!", he then describes the movement as "mired in its composting toilets, organic gardens, handcrafts... These means of sustainable lifestyles are important, yes, but bioregionalism is more than *technic*, it is resacralization and self-defense."

He never said specifically where he observed such trends. Dave, your overgeneralized statements make me wonder if you have ever attended a bioregional congress, read the literature produced or visited bioregional activists at work. If you have, you must have found more diversity of approach than your article reflects. Did you see the resolutions of the NABC II MAGIC (Mischief, Animism, Geomancy, and Interspecies Communication) Committee (Yule 86), recommending that at all congresses specific people be recognized as speaking for each kind of non-human? I have definitely encountered the biocentric spirit shown in this proposal in the bioregional movement, although certainly not by everyone.

But my main point is that "composting toilets, organic gardens, recycling, solar collectors, etc." are important pieces of the essential new, local ecological cultures which we must shape if we are to live the deep ecology vision of becoming "plain members" of our ecological communities. These activities and soft technologies aren't just "important" in addition to the primary work of directly defending wilderness — they are a part of and *essential to* this defense and restoration.

The shaping of ecological lifestyles, households, and communities can't "wait" until industrial culture "plows into the brick wall" as Foreman suggests. Who do you think supports the mining, logging, oil drilling and tourism industrialists who are attacking our wilderness? It's *us*, the consumers who use materials from these industries. Every time we turn on a light, flush a five-gallon toilet, drive a car, or buy grocery store food, we vote with our actions and our dollars for industrial destruction of wild communities and pollution of the natural cycles which support them.

In *Earth First!* articles, including Dave's "Reinhabitation" article, how the writers live when they aren't defending wilderness, or how they propose we all live, has rarely been described. Is it in ways which begin to create an alternative to the industrial culture they seek to subvert?

Bioregionalists are not just 1960s and 70s back-to-the-land people as Foreman suggests, but are people in cities and suburbs as well. "Escape to the country" doesn't work. All parts of a bioregion interact with each other; we are all part of the problem.

One refreshing writer who has focused on lifestyles is Robert Streeter in his "View from the Outhouse" column. I'd like to see more in *EF!* about what the human communities might look like as humbler, more integrated aspects of biotic communities. I agree that we bioregionalists must always remember that our species is one among many expressions of Earth's evolving biotic communities. Sensing Earth as our "real body," we need to garden organically *and* defend our wild communities. Creating bioregional cultures and defending and restoring wilderness can't be separated, and neither EF!ers nor bioregionalists should act as if they can.

References: *North American Bioregional Congress II Proceedings*, Hart Publishing, POB 1010, Forestville, CA 95436, $10; *Reinhabiting a Separate Country: A Bioregional Anthology of Northern California*, ed. by Peter Berg, 1978, Planet Drum Foundation, Box 31251, SF, CA 94131, $7.

—Bill Cahalan, Central Ohio River Region, co-founder of MOLE (Miami-Ohio-Licking Rivers Ecosystem)

Fellow Tree Lovers:

As yet another Earth First!er gets hauled to jail for defending old growth, I think back to the Kalmiopsis yarder action of July 23. After we arrested the yarder, I looked out over the sunrise glow on the mountains with thick forests and bare dead strips gouged where man cut his greedy swath. I thought of my dearest friend, Jessie's dad, back at home fighting his enemy — the tumor growing inside him. The grief I felt watching Jim grow more sick was played out on a grand scale in the Kalmiopsis that day: the stench of fresh sawdust and dying trees and the sound of a distant chainsaw oppressed the forest.

They kept cutting the Sapphire Timber Sale after we left. Ric Bailey said that later the site of our action burned in the fires. As for Jim, he "harmonically converged" with the Great Spirit, August 16.

Enter now, the good Judge Mickelson who so graciously offered me advanced reservations to his exclusive Gold Beach resort — only a bit too soon for me to leave my gal, Jessie, after her dad's death. "The sentence must be served" came the judgment from on high. To stall for time, as five-year-olds need a little help through the grieving process, a Chico attorney friend, Dane Cameron, squared-off with Mickelson. Dane planned to file a motion to withdraw the plea, effectively tying up the court in paperwork for about 35 days. At that point, I could either set a trial date or revert to my original plea and serve the sentence. Dane gave him the choice — a paper monkeywrench or allow me the extra time. Judge M, his back against the wall, finally relented. He changed my reservations until Nov. 9. I hope I can still get the private room with the ocean view. The ambience was truly lacking last time: surly room service and putrid coffee, but the company was the finest — EF! maids (read: warriors). Sadly though, this time I'll go alone, though with the support of many. From Nov. 9-20, I can be reached at: c/o Curry County Jail, Box 681, Gold Beach, OR 97444. If you happen to be in the neighborhood, come on down!

Contributions to our legal defense for the $57,000 civil suit may be sent to me at the Chico EF! address, or to Karen Wood at the Cathedral Forest Action Group office.

—Michele Miller

Friends,

On September 21, David Howitt, Linda May, and I were arrested in Vancouver, British Columbia, following two months of what the media calls "a campaign against fur merchants." According to authorities, many fur shops in the Vancouver area have been targets of economic sabotage. Display windows have been smashed, red paint simulating blood sprayed on fur coats, and slogans spray-painted, all by animal rights activists, some believed to be members of the clandestine Animal Liberation Front (ALF).

As a result of these actions, at least two furriers have reported that they will go out of business. Some report to have been hit 11 times in the past two years. The media believes these activities contributed to the decision to cancel the fur show at the Commonwealth Conference in Vancouver. Never before has the multi-billion dollar fur industry of Canada been effectively challenged by direct action.

Over ten charges have been made against us — mischief, and break-in and entering, mainly. Backed by the support of the Fur Council of Canada, Vancouver furriers hope to use us as scapegoats in what they feel is a threat to their industry.

Knowing that our allegations may set an example to others because of their effectiveness, the fur industry will try to push for harsh treatment. We are the first suspects in this type of affair in western Canada.

In Canada, the US, and Britain, the fur industry has met an opponent it cannot stop. Not only must the furriers deal with a public education campaign, but one that strikes at the only place they have shown sensitivity, their pocketbooks.

I have been beaten, jailed, and shot at while protecting the lives of whales in the Faroe Islands, and have been called a "terrorist" for helping bring Icelandic pirate whaling to justice. My friends, David and Linda, have crewed with me on the *Divine Wind* in defense of North Pacific marine life, and we will continue such efforts.

But before we continue, we must successfully stand up to the fur industry. To do this we need your help. To those of you that came forth with the $30,000 required for our bail, we give our sincerest thanks. You helped us to obtain our freedom, if only temporarily. Now because of our bail conditions, we have been forced to take residence in Vancouver, and cannot sail on the Divine Wind on its next campaign to save whales. We must await our trial, which could be delayed many months. Any financial aid is greatly appreciated. Do not consider your donation as only going to expensive legal costs, but one to help our struggle for animal liberation and biocentric equality. We thank all of you involved in what could be looked back upon as this planet's most important battle. Donations can be sent to: ALF Legal Defense Fund, c/o 207 West Hastings Avenue, Suite 301, Vancouver, BC V6B 1H7, Canada.

—Rod Coronado, David Howitt, Linda May

Dear SFB,

I like Dick Whickerbill's idea of having EF! get into the condom distributing business, but I'd like to take it one step further. Let's sell condoms with EF! slogans printed on them (also camo condoms). I'd like some that say "native" (blue words with blue, green & white globe). My girlfriend wants some which say "resist much, obey little." I'm not sure I like that as well, but I'll probably have to go along with it for the sake of harmony. I'm glad "where's the beef" isn't one of our slogans, though.

Kidding aside, this idea could give new meaning to the phrase, "deep ecology." Please consider it.

—Red-headed Woodpecker (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*)

SFB,

Concerning my tape *I Had To Be Born This Century*, I have discovered that many distributed at the RRR are defective. Anyone dissatisfied with the quality, please mail me their tape and I will return a re-recorded edition. My apologies to all supporters of EF! musicians for any inconvenience.

—Darryl Cherney, Box 9, Piercy, CA 95467

Dear EF!ers,

Traditional Japanese culture and religion, somewhat like that of native Americans, is supposed to be in harmony with nature. However, George Wuerthner's comment that the attitudes of "traditionalist" native Americans "represent the typical attitudes of Indians no more than John Muir represents typical attitudes of Americans of European descent" rang true to me. I could find as many quotes on Japanese religiously respectful attitudes toward nature as Bill Devall did about native Americans, but the fact is that present Japanese society could hardly be more rapacious of natural environments.

The introduction of Western thought is the lame excuse commonly trotted out to explain this. Introduction of Western thought has of course had an impact, but I think it is arguable that the introduction of technology combined with a global balance of power which makes all natural resources available at any environmental cost to those who can pay money for them are the important factors.

It would seem that the traditional "wisdom" was based squarely on the limited availability of resources, and now that we can get India's shrimp, Borneo's wood and anything else money can buy on the international commodity market, why not convert everything to money? As Wuerthner states, "since culture is ultimately an adaptation to a particular set of environmental conditions, a change in conditions results in a change in cultural values."

The question that concerns us now is whether or not a change in cultural values can be brought about not by changes in environmental conditions but through conscious assessment, or perhaps religious conviction, resulting in a wholesale shift to a conserver society in the next few decades before the offal really hits the fan.

The overfed in rich, well-protected countries will not feel the environmental pinch until the tropics, with two-thirds of the world's species, have been well raked over, making a forced cultural change to a conserver society by the most flagrantly wasteful unlikely before a LOT more damage has been done. Can we realistically depend on reason to get us out of this mess? Reason doesn't have a good batting average. How about religion? That's a BIG hmmm. A complete overhaul of the global balance of power resulting in self-sufficient bioregions, universal land reform, elimination of money, or a religious awakening on a species-wide scale before an irreversible downward spiral commences would be swell but seem unlikely; though the absence of any or all of them may make natural habitat destruction by *Homo sapiens* so complete that recuperation of the biosphere will be extremely prolonged.

We don't know how the next set of creatures will get their start, but the more chances we leave them (i.e., natural habitat) the better. Odd things sometimes turn the trick in nature — the next major life form may arise from what is left of Central Park for all we know.

Thus while subscribing to the Earth First! world view, I also heartily support any and all habitat protection by any conservation group. I even support conserver lifestyles movements and human rights movements for the benefit to natural habitats. So keep it up in whatever form comes naturally to you.

—For Clean Hogs, Maggie Suzuki

SCHEDULE

***Earth First! The Radical Environmental Journal* is published 8 times a year on the old pagan European nature holidays: Samhain (November 1), Yule (December 21 or 22), Brigid (February 2), Eostar (March 21 or 22), Beltane (May 1), Litha (June 21 or 22), Lughnasadh (August 1), and Mabon (September 21 or 22). Deadlines for articles are three weeks before the cover date: October 10, December 1, January 10, March 1, April 10, June 1, July 10, and September 1. The newspaper is mailed Third Class on the cover date. First Class delivery is available for $10 extra a year. Surface delivery outside the USA is available for $25; airmail delivery overseas is available for $40 a year.**

Hodel . . .

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group met in Foresta, a small residential area within Yosemite Park. While Darryl and Duff worked on media, we awaited the return of our reconnaissance crew for details on a banner site. As our circle tightened, fed plants became obvious. Sequoia twice confronted suspects who then turned tail and ran. Meanwhile, forces were mobilizing against us: Tom Skeele was threatened with the loss of his job at Yosemite Institute should any "illegal events" occur at the dam.

The recon team returned with a harrowing tale of police state injustice. Daniel, Craig, David, and Lorenzo were apprehended while hiking near O'Shaughnessy Dam. They were questioned, searched and detained for several hours, though not arrested. As Park Service gossip boiled, Tom sorrowfully withdrew from plans for an action.

Tuesday morning, Andy and I drove into the Valley to obtain the permit and to ask if we could hang a banner legally. NPS refused that request, as well as our plea for an updated itinerary. Undaunted, we filched a copy in the public interest. Back in Foresta, placards were painted and a banner prepared, reading "WHAT'S UP YOUR SLEEVE DON HODEL?"

At the dam, accompanied by a cougar, spotted owl, cedar tree, and two junior EF!ers, we presented a colorful picture to the media. As Dianne and her entourage approached, we sang Bill Oliver's Muir Power song. Mickey and her son Dylan presented Dianne with an Earth First! fist t-shirt, displaying on its back the words "NO DAMS, NO NUKES, CONSERVE POWER" and a drawing of an oil rig with the international circle and slash through it. Displeased with Hodel's proposal from the beginning, Di Fi was not thrilled with us, but kept her politician's smile and accepted her t-shirt before leaving. Don was on tour in the bowels of the dam, and we wondered if the two had had a tiff.

At last, Don walked up to us with a swarm of media people and we nailed him with Darryl Cherney's new song, "He was struck by a bolt of lightning." He grimaced at a few of the lyrics ("Now in this age of Ronald Reagan/ Is a man named Don Hodel/ He's hardly an Earth-loving pagan/ Promoting environmental hell . . ."), but he laughed at the end ("Now Don Hodel has begun to alter/ His vision of nature's plight/ But should he slip or should he falter/ John Muir's gonna set him right!/ AND HE'LL BE STRUCK BY A BOLT OF LIGHTENING..."). Sequoia in cedar tree persona presented Don with an EF! tools t-shirt and our EF! proposal, which includes: a huge Yosemite Wilderness, with reintroduction of the Grizzly Bear; the dam-a-year project (the next down being Glen Canyon Dam); restoration of the Hetch Hetchy Valley; and the refusal of Auburn Dam, off-shore oil drilling, and any other trade-offs. Hell, we even offered to take down the dam for him — could be good practice.

We could have ended our action here, our goals exceeded beyond our wildest dreams, but the Roundtable Discussion at Camp Mather was next on their agenda, so we decided to drop in. Again, heavy security swarmed: Park Service, Forest Service, secret circus, county sheriffs and federal marshalls reminded us that we were terrorists. Barging into the Jack Spring Dining Hall, we were invited to partake of two tables full of appetizers to appease the rabble. Nametags at the table represented some of the worst Earth-raping scum in California, and one Sierra Clubber, the token environmentalist. No questions were taken from the audience, but it was fun to be in their faces. Di Fi spoke of the Hetch Hetchy wilderness (from the water up) and SF's stewardship... then proceeded to tell of plans for a new visitor's center and campgrounds!

Don Hodel never retreated from his proposal to dismantle the system, but between the lines talked about alternative water and power sources. Fortunately, he is "open to suggestions on alternatives to the water and power component of this project." We suggest solar power, for one.

In Hodel's press statement, he spoke of the appeal of our parks "to lift our vision above the horizon, to inspire us and give meaning to lives often diminished by the frustrations of life in our technical society." We hope that Don Hodel has in fact made that leap of faith, but for now, we wonder: What's up your sleeve, Don?

California Earth First! greeting Don Hodel and Dianne Feinstein at Hetch Hetchy. Photo by Michele Miller.

High Adventure at Hetch Hetchy

by Daniel Boone

The huge concrete plug looms below us, set incongruously against the back drop of Hetch Hetchy Valley. I peer through binoculars at the dam's face, noting the barely concealed long, black crack and adjoining "Free the Rivers" slogan [compliments of earlier EF! activists in the area], which still whisper through a feeble coat of whitewash. I scan back up to the walkway and the park ranger. She doesn't appear to be looking toward us. These manzanita and pines make good cover.

We move down the slope, looking for a granite face for displaying a banner that would be easily seen from the opposite side of the dam. Lone Lion finds an ideal face. I look back to the dam. The ranger is running down the walkway, holding a walkie-talkie, and looking in our direction. Soon several official vehicles rush to the other end of the dam.

We scamper back up to a plateau, then toward a forested gully that should take us to the Cherry Lake trail. Then we hear the sound of a helicopter. We dive underneath a clump of manzanita as the roar of the chopper crescendos. The machine lands, the wind from its blades blowing dust in my eyes.

The helicopter takes off. We crawl out from under our bush and down toward a gully. Suddenly I hear voices. Four goons approach us. They look like iron pumpers, bar bouncers. I rehearse the non-violence code in my mind. "Thou shalt remain calm." One sees us, jumps back, pulls his gun, and shouts, "Okay, freeze you motherfucker!" Another draws his pistol and mutters "Commie pinko . . ." We emerge from the brush with hands held high.

They look nervous. "Take it easy, we're non-violent," I tell them.

"We're not!" says one. They claim to be federal marshals. They frisk, handcuff and escort us into a clearing. Madame Ranger is there. A marshal tells us we are being detained temporarily until they find probable cause for arrest or decide to release us.

The chopper lands. "Ever ridden in a helicopter?" asks one of the linebackers.

"No, this'll be a real treat," I confess.

They deposit us on a landing to be greeted by cops. The cops drive us down to their HQ-by-the-lake. After half an hour of sitting in an overheated Ford, a goon walking by decides to come over and give a hard time. "Tell me where you stashed your ropes, bannners, paint, and any other shit you had and I'll let you loose before your three friends over there." We didn't bring anything with us and I tell him so.

Finally, two officials question me. "Fred," chief of law enforcement for the park, explains that Hodel and Feinstein will be visiting the dam tomorrow and that people of their lofty positions require tight security. He claims Hodel has received a death threat. His job is to insure that these dignitaries are protected from harm and embarrassment. It seems they are concerned not only about snipers, but about Earth First!ers hanging embarrassing banners.

They know too much. Clearly, there must have been narc at the Rendezvous. I explain that we simply came to the area to explore and report back to the group planning the demonstration. Fred believes my story. He lets me go.

We learned some lessons from this incident:

1. Do not discuss specifics of an action in large groups.
2. Assume anything discussed will leak out unless you confine the discussion to a small group of friends.
3. When conducting reconnaissance, bring a minimum of incriminating materials (e.g. ropes, banners, etc.).
4. Send a minimum of people on the recon, usually just two.
5. Have a good story ready in case you are questioned. Discuss it with others beforehand, and make the story as close to the truth as possible.
6. Allow cops to be nice to you. Show them respect and you will receive better treatment.

87 California Rendezvous Happens

by Michele Miller

The weekend of October 10, over 180 Earth First!ers from California and surrounding bioregions gathered among the Jeffrey Pines of the Eastern Sierra Nevada. Scattered around Dead Man's Creek at 8500 feet, folks drifted California-style (late) into workshops and planning sessions for our action involving Don Hodel and Dianne Feinstein at Yosemite Park (see Hodel article this issue).

Being a land of diversity, and home for 25% of the *Earth First!* mailing list, California provided a wide variety of issues to discuss. Steve Evans and Jim Eaton led a workshop on FORPLAN and how to use the Forest Service planning process. Peter Bralver led a discussion on theoretical monkeywrenching, which somehow became an overpopulation workshop. Participants developed the idea of a vasectomy table at next year's RRR. Darryl Cherney and Mike Roselle led a media workshop and distributed a California press list. Karen Pickett led a workshop on rainforests. The Burger King victory was celebrated and new possible targets discussed, including Campbell's (of soup fame) and fast food conglomerates. Rod Mondt discussed desert issues, including Alan Cranston's desert protection bill. (Contact San Diego EF! for info on desert issues.) Sequoia led a circle on Paganism and Wu-Wu (as in woo woo). (You'll have to experience it first-hand; it cannot be described!) Jeff Hoffman discussed Mt. Diablo cattle grazing. An action on October 26 in Sacramento will continue the fight to remove cattle from the area, a possible precedent setting move. Andy Caffrey gave an update on genetic engineering. In November the mutants may apply for a permit to conduct new test on Frostban. If so, there will be a public comment period. (To receive "Genetic Alert" newsletter, contact Andy at POB 2182, Berkeley, CA 94702.) David Gaines and Mark Williams covered water issues. Daniel Barron is coordinating a Water Task Force formulating a draft California water protection plan. (See Directory.)

At the Saturday night rally, a slide show was given on Creative Vandalism by The Wheat Paste Gang. Dakota Sid, Mokai, Hawks and Eagles, and Darryl Cherney kept the masses hopping. Also, back by popular demand were the Spikettes, featuring newest Spikette, Sally Miller.

Thanks go to Tom Skeele and Sally Miller for pulling this rendezvous together! Keep up the good Earth First! work all you California Yahoos!

Mayor Feinstein forces a smile and displays her EF! shirt. Photo by Michele Miller.

Texas . . .

Continued from page 1

especially notorious for its anti-environmental and aggressive behavior, the following notes are indicative of problems pervading the US Forest Service — lack of public accountability, deception of citizen activists, and aversion to ecological preservation.

AUGUST 29 MEMO: I read in *Huntsville Item* that burning of Four-Notch would take place as early as Sunday. Arriving at the FS HQ in New Waverly, I found the gate closed and guarded. I could see Forest Supervisor Lannan. I told the guard I'd come to see Bigler and was let in. Lannan rushed out and yelled at me to get out and hollered for Glassman. [Hal Glassman had already shown his abrasiveness by verbally abusing James Jackson and Barb Dugelby during the "tree-crusher" trial in Houston, fall,1986.] Glassman ran over and escorted me out, then badgered me with questions for 45 minutes, such as: "Where's Barbara? Let me see your checkbook. I know you pay for everything she does. Did you bail out Jackson? You paid his $250 fine didn't you? Have you been selling pictures to Earth First! again? Is that how you paid for this car? When's the last time you talked to your GURU, Ned Fritz. You were successful in getting rid of me but you'll regret it. The next guy's meaner..."

Lannan and Bigler came out. There were 40 or so FS employees in the guarded compound. Lannan was evasive. He said there was no copy of the contract [for the napalming of Four-Notch] at New Waverly. I asked to see the documents in the hands of Lannan and Bigler. They refused. Glassman accused me of harassing them. I said I was not — I was offering them the opportunity to cooperate with the Sierra Club, a citizens' group which had a right to public information. Glassman said again that his successor would be worse than he. He said I'd have to look out for fire bombs at my house.

SEPTEMBER 4 MEMO: A friend of my secretary told her that since my pilot was in trouble with the FAA for flying me and the *Item* reporter over Four-Notch, that her husband would be glad to fly me. I knew that the Forest Service was mad because we had witnessed the devastated 2600 acres of Four-Notch from the air, and — based on police scanner broadcasts — I knew the FS had been investigating the reporter; but I'd not known they were trying to get the pilot as well.

The FS employee who was waiting for us when we touched down said that the FAA had restricted the air space over Four-Notch. I knew this was a hoax because I'd called the FAA in Conroe and they could find nothing posted for the Four-Notch area. It's ironic that there could even be the possibility of a restriction because there was no active burning while we were flying. A warning to planes passing at low elevations during the actual helicopter maneuvers might be in order, but the only purpose for a restriction would be to prevent the public and media from observing the destruction of public lands.

NOTES FROM CONVERSATION WITH LAND HOLDER IN FOUR-NOTCH AREA, SEPT. 15: A local land holder explained that the burning has not yet been completed because the Forest Service employees left to fight the fires in California. When asked about guards at Four-Notch, he explained that there were eight armed guards on roads to his place. They were carrying .357s. On Sunday when they started burning, he saw a bunch of FS employees in the area — with a motor home, and waiting for something. There were at least 40 of them.

LETTER TO EARTH FIRST!, SEPT. 18: The fact that the Forest Service is building a uniformed armed force should receive national attention. In a way, the FS is becoming more dangerous to individual citizen rights than Col. North's clandestine operations. I received reports of a traveler in the Four-Notch area being followed by FS vehicles and then met by a road-block and surrounded by armed men. Also I have word from Silicon Valley that the FS has been shopping for electronic snooping or people sensing devices.

PRESS RELEASE BEING DISTRIBUTED WHEN ASSAULTED: "Some animals will be killed outright, others will have to fight for new territory to survive, and many will starve to death," said George Russell of Sierra Club, referring to Forest Service burning of the Four-Notch area of Sam Houston National Forest. This burning is a small part of the FS plans to convert hundreds of thousands of acres of some of the most biologically diverse forests in North America into pine plantations. In the Four-Notch, the Forest Service cut millions of board feet of healthy Loblolly and Short-leaf Pines during an outbreak of Southern Pine Beetles. Far more pines were killed by the FS than by the beetles. Next, the FS paid a contractor to crush the remaining healthy forest of hardwoods and pines, including trees up to 150 years old. Animals of many species were killed or maimed by the tree-crusher.

Despite the damage to the ecosystem, many of the 100 species of affected hardwood trees and shrubs attempted to resprout, along with up to 40,000 young pines per acre. The burning will wipe out many of the more fire intolerant hardwoods and millions of native pine seedlings and saplings.

Eleven den trees of Red-cockaded Woodpeckers, an Endangered Species, have been harmed or destroyed by FS activities in the area. These birds help keep the forest healthy by eating insects, including Southern Pine Beetles. The destruction of their habitat by the Forest Service at Four-Notch and elsewhere in the Texas National Forests has caused a precipitous decline in their numbers in the last few years. [The Texas Committee On Natural Resources recently obtained a FS document citing Red-cockaded Woodpecker population declines in several National Forests of the South of over 40% during the last few years.] The FS is continuing to clearcut and bulldoze right up to their nesting trees.

"The Forest Service has already clearcut around 25% of the total commercial acreage in our National Forests and the current plan carries this practice forward at least another 50 years," Russell stated. Lone Star Chapter Sierra Club has asked the FS to return to single-tree selection as the predominant method of timber harvest. "Since the Forest Service refuses to mend their errant ways in spite of repeated citizen requests that they manage the forests in a responsible fashion, we have no choice but to ask Congress to pass legislation to curtail wholesale clearcutting and related activities such as the burning of Four-Notch," Russell concluded.

FOUR NOTCH FRIED

by The Erinyes

The Forest Service is firebombing the forests of East Texas. A helicopter is dropping a napalm-like gasoline mixture on 2600 acres of already destroyed forest — the Four Notch area of the Sam Houston National Forest (SHNF) — leveled by the monstrous tree crusher environmentalists call "Godzilla." Ashes, smoldering stumps, and animal bones are all that remain of the glorious forests in this corner of the SHNF which was once proposed as Wilderness.

The reason given by the Forest Service (FS) for this destruction is that a Southern Pine Beetle (SPB) infestation "devastated" the forest. In truth, however, although the infestation was severe, the forest was far from devastated. Many of the trees were hardwoods, which are not affected by the beetle. Even many of the pines, perhaps genetically resistant, were passed over by the bug. In a frenzy to salvage healthy pines, using chainsaws, bulldozers and helicopters, the FS killed and damaged more trees than the beetles. The FS then paid a contractor to crush the remaining hardwoods and pines, including trees up to 150 years of age. It was at this phase of the demolition that Texas Earth First! stepped in last October. Our civil disobedience quickly brought this travesty to the public attention. (See Samhain 86, Brigid 87.) At the time of EF!'s action, healthy pine seedlings were already restocking the forest among the hardwoods, and the beetles were gone.

Despite highly visible EF! actions and a lawsuit filed by the Texas State Attorney General, the Freddies were allowed to continue their genocidal crush and burn terrorism. On September 30, the firebombing of Four Notch began.

Media blackouts, lies to the public and press, and an armed militia enabled the Freddies to commit this crime with almost no resistance. On the first day of burning, the Forest Service held a tour for the media to observe the activities. No notice of this meeting was given to environmentalists, *despite written assurances from the regional forester, John Alcock, that Sierra Club and Earth First! would be alerted via Sierra Club's Forestry Representative, George Russell.* (See George's article, this issue.) We had made the mistake of believing them.

A media leak to Russell the afternoon before, however, prompted him to call Forest Supervisor Mike Lannan and ask to be allowed on the tour. This request was grudgingly granted, but when Russell and EF!er Larry Shelton arrived, they were refused entry into the ranger station.

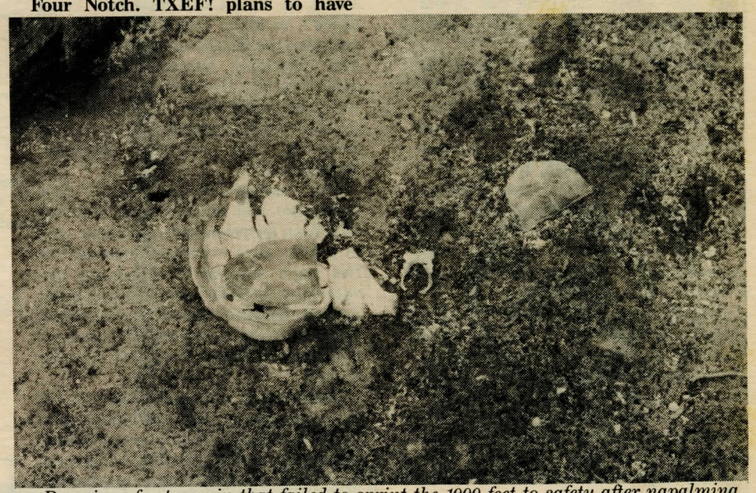
Due to our short notice and the paramilitary security barring entry into Four Notch, we decided that immediate direct action would be a poor strategy. Such heavy security was not surprising, given the damage to the FS caused by our last action. By not returning, we made the Freddies cry "wolf" — spend a lot of money and look like fools. In some ways, they did our work for us. Their destruction of Four Notch is such a blatant example of mismanagement that it could well be the Texas Freddies' Last Stand. The forest is now a wasteland; it looks like a war zone. Four Notch has been destroyed, but its memory will linger many decades.

Four Notch smolders September 8 after Forest Service napalming. Over 100 species of trees and shrubs had grown here, providing habitat for several colonies of endangered Red-cockaded Woodpeckers. Photo by George Russell.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

Write complaints to Dale Robertson, Forest Service Chief, US Agriculture Department, Wash., DC 20250, and to your Congresspersons (representative, House of Representatives, DC 20515; senators, Senate, DC 20510). Suggest that they outlaw timber cutting on National Forests to prevent ecological disasters such as that of the Four Notch. TXEF! plans to have thousands of postcards printed with scenes from the bombed fields of Four Notch. Write to us for cards. Donations to help cover costs are welcome.

The Erinyes are the three avenging Goddesses of Greek mythology. They exact retribution for crimes against Nature. They were revived by the flames of Four Notch.



Remains of a terrapin that failed to sprint the 1000 feet to safety after napalming began at Four Notch. Photo by George Russell.

Save The Chama

by New Mexico Earth First!

CRACK! CRACK! rose the chant as a dozen Earth First!ers climbed the precarious edge of the Abiquiu dam. Costumed as endangered birds and workers for the Army Corps of Engineers, NMEF! made a visible statement that the Rio Chama should run free by dropping a 200 foot black plastic crack over the side of Abiquiu's earthen dam. The action took place August 16, the day before a field hearing for the river. Bills in the Senate (S850) and House (HR1839) propose that a 32 mile stretch of the Rio Chama be designated as "wild and scenic," thereby protecting it from any further development and water storage. Present "emergency" storage is already threatening the nesting perches of Bald Eagles, Tree Swallows, Double-crested Cormorants, and herons among others.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

Send letters of support to designate the Chama Wild and Scenic to: Senators Pete Domenici and Jeff Bingaman (US Senate, Washington, DC 20510), and Representatives Bill Richardson and Manuel Lujan (US House of Representatives, DC 20515). Refer to S850 when writing to the senators; HR1839 when writing to the representatives.

This news brief was drawn from the NMEF! newsletter. To obtain this newsletter and/or to become involved with NMEF!, write: Fred E. Foiler, c/o 2405 Meadow SW, Albuquerque, NM 87105.

Helicopter Buzzes Grizzlies in Glacier

This past summer, the superintendent of Glacier National Park (GNP) told a Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund lawyer that aircraft harassment of wildlife was no longer a problem in Glacier Park because Jim Kruger, the local chopper pilot in question, had found Jesus a few years ago and no longer bothered Griz with his commercial tourist flights. We don't know what God told Kruger, but for the bears nothing has changed.

Kruger's favorite place to buzz Griz is not visible from any road or fire lookout. The National Park Service (NPS) at Glacier made a show of keeping Huckleberry Lookout occupied through Labor Day this year to monitor flights; but, in fact, NPS made it almost impossible to document Kruger's illegal flights by closing trails into the area and by telling Kruger — who works for GNP as the Park's principal contracting pilot — in advance when ranger patrols would be in the area.

Nonetheless, documentation of Kruger's illegal flights was finally gained this summer when two Griz-loving ex-Green Beret medics bushwhacked into the Apgar Mountains, where Kruger flies, and photographed the chopper buzzing bears at tree-top level. The photos were obtained at great cost. One of the vets broke his ankle while eluding a big black Griz who was fleeing Kruger's helicopter. He has since been hospitalized with phlebitis, lost his job as a beat-walking Chicago policeman, and been forced to go on the disabled list because the anti-coagulants he must take thin his blood and make the slightest injury potentially fatal through exsanguination.

A Grizzly's eye view of Jim Kruger's helicopter in Glacier National Park. Photo by Doug Peacock.

Such is the price of keeping Griz country wild and safe. The photo documentation and testimony will be provided to the NPS later this fall. The feds have promised to prosecute. Glacier Park's record on this issue is dismal. We'll soon see if they intend to redeem themselves.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

Write letters opposing any flights over Glacier Park to: Lorraine Mintzmyer, Regional Director, NPS, Rocky Mtn Regional Office, POB 25287, Denver, CO 80225.

Delisting of Grizzly Proposed

by The Rogue

The Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks (DFWP) has proposed formal petitioning of the US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) to de-list the Grizzly Bear in the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE). Comments are currently being reviewed by the department to decide if they will proceed, although the conclusion may well be foregone as both James Flynn, the state director of DFWP, and Frank Dunkle, Reagan's appointed director of the FWS, have publicly stated the Grizzly is "not threatened" in northern Montana. While the state has not yet formally requested de-listing, Flynn, a member of the Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee (IGBC), said the state may do so soon if comments from the agencies represented on the IGBC (National Park Service, Forest Service, FWS, and other agencies involved with land management in Griz country) suggest that such action is appropriate.

De-listing would remove the limited protection of the bear granted by the Endangered Species Act (ESA). It seems likely the department will succeed in de-listing this time as opposition to removing the NCDE Grizzlies from the ESA has quieted considerably in the past year. Opposition to de-listing from the IGBC and environmental groups has virtually evaporated, as if everyone was tired of fighting.

Among the many reasons why the Grizzly Bear should not be de-listed is the fact that no one knows how many bears occupy the NCDE. The DFWP's guess that Grizzly populations have recovered is an extrapolation of data not rooted in sound scientific method and never intended by the original authors to be used in such a highly subjective numbers game. As Grizzly researcher Doug Peacock noted in a letter to Flynn, "DFWP has relied on data from Glacier National Park, citing 193 or 201 grizzlies.... Yet the GNP study was based on 'sightings.' No responsible scientist will tell you we have any idea at all how many Grizzlies live in Glacier Park since that area is so small in terms of bear ranges, characterized by seasonal concentrations of grizzlies and, finally, this National Park having never been subjected to the mixed blessing of 'valid' survey techniques."

It is not too late to stop the de-listing. Though some bear enthusiasts, including Chuck Jonkel and Doug Peacock, believe the DFWP has a bias against the Griz, there are "moles" working for the state who care about Griz and keep radicals on the mailing list.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

After the interior debate is completed, letters to US senators (US Seante, Washington, DC 20510) and representatives (House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20515) will be crucial. Even now, it is wise to write to Congresspersons to warn them of the threat of de-listing and urge them to oppose such action against the Griz.

Rogue Grizzly Sanctuary Proposed for Rocky Mountain Front

For those stockmen around Choteau, Montana, whose whining and bleating about Grizzlies has been making national press (most recently on 10/12/87 when AP reported sheepmen complaining about the "grizzly bear farm" the Nature Conservancy runs at their Pine Butte Preserve on the Rocky Mountain Front) — here's a proposal to drive them out their minds: a refuge for marauding Grizzlies — especially those that devour sheep, cows, and people — right in their backyards.

Bear enthusiast Doug Peacock has been seeking support from Earth First! and others for a "Rogue Grizzly Bear Sanctuary" for the Rocky Mountain Front. Needless to say, EF! endorses the proposal with relish, and also advocates making the Sanctuary a refuge for rogue Gray Wolves and any other native species being exterminated.

"Let's give those woolley-buggerers something real to worry about," says Peacock, who characterizes the anti-Griz faction on the Front as "a highly vocal minority." Peacock spent this past summer drumming up support for the Sanctuary among conservation groups, visitors to the Front, spiritual leaders of the Blackfeet tribe and other visionary elders such as A.B. Guthrie, author of *The Big Sky*.

The Rogue Bear Sanctuary would consist of a large, secured area in the lower 48, preferably adjacent to Wilderness and other public land, where Grizzlies sentenced to death by government bear managers would be placed. Currently, such bears are killed because they don't conform to the idea managers have of what a good animal should be. They are killed in Yellowstone simply because they feed within sight of a road — so-called "neutral" behavior. A sow and her two cubs were killed this year in Glacier Park because of the inconvenience for tourists of barring day hikes at Swiftcurrent. One of the cubs was killed instantly when the sub-district ranger shot him in the chest with a tranquillizing dart. The mother, separated from the safety of her home range, was killed on the Blackfeet Reservation, her last cub's fate unknown but presumably dead. These are the Grizzlies for which the Rogue Griz Sanctuary seeks to assume legal and moral responsibility.

An average of at least 26 Grizzlies a year are killed by humans in the Greater Yellowstone and Northern Continental Divide Ecosystems; 41% are females. These are only the known dead; many more are poached. Most deaths are due to management actions in Yellowstone Park, and management actions and the bear hunt in and near the Bob Marshall Wilderness.

An ideal location, says Peacock, would be the Rocky Mountain Front (RMF), near the Bob Marshall Wilderness and the Blackfeet Indian Reservation. Blackfeet spiritual leaders recently stated: "We have made our peace with the grizzly bear. Anyone having a problem with a grizzly can come and drop it off on the Blackfeet Reservation."

The success of the Rogue Griz Sanctuary will depend upon financial help from big conservation groups, who in private have expressed interest, for two major reasons: First, a large, private piece of Griz habitat is required. Second, because release of condemned Grizzlies to the Sanctuary will entail liability, extensive legal support must be on call.

These bears, who would otherwise be dead, may have to be intensively monitored — as they already are in Yellowstone Park and on the RMF — and occasionally returned to the Sanctuary if they roam away. The offspring of the condemned Grizzlies would be genetically intact and unhabituated and would remain with the local population, be used to augment dwindling populations such as in the Cabinet-Yaak, or be used for reintroduction.

Montana state law MCA 817-1-233, passed in 1985, states that if a bear held in captivity and then released subsequently damages livestock, the party originally holding the bear is liable for damages. This law, and its many assumptions about the dominion of humans, would be challenged in court. The Sanctuary undoubtedly would, per force, bear full legal responsibility for the actions of rogue Grizzlies. We want to argue in court that Grizzlies have the right to certain "rogue-like" activity — including eating livestock on public lands, mauling hunters, and occasionally eating a wildlife photographer (more than one per year per adult Griz would be discouraged).

Should one of our bears kill a sheep or destroy an outfitter camp, let the ranchers or guides sue away. Such litigation might be a blessing in disguise if preservation lawyers join us. The sooner this fear of litigation, the limits of agency responsibility, and the delineation of individual right to risk are resolved in the courts, the better for all creatures including ourselves. Government agencies, especially the National Park Service and Forest Service, are afraid to touch this area of liability — a liability arising from the contradiction inherent in the management of wilderness, with its bears, avalanches, and lightning strikes — and they will always try to settle out of court or win on technicalities. They fear that the same ruling which might protect them will strip them of their authority to manage the wilderness. In other words, a ruling that an agency could not be held liable for a vagary of nature would belie the agency's claim that wilderness can and should be managed.

Along with a dozen new Grizzly Bear cubs a year, this windfall judiciary clarification could be the greatest value of establishing the Rogue Grizzly Sanctuary.

Clearcutting, Rain and Grizzlies

by Great Bear Foundation

Timber cutting in the Pacific Northwest may reduce rainfall in inland states such as Montana. "The Rocky Mountain West is semi-arid country anyway," says Great Bear Foundation (GBF) president Lance Olsen, "and excessive timber cutting can make drought worse, because forests are rain-makers and shortage of rain could follow as forests are felled. It could spell disaster for bears."

Timber cutting in western Montana shuts off the cycle that carries moisture further inland, to eastern Montana. Forests make rain by taking up moisture through tree roots and returning it to the atmosphere where it is available for cloud formation. More specifically, forests catch rain; then hold it, by shading the ground and slowing evaporation. Then, they release it back to the air through pores in needles and leaves. While coastal areas receive most of their rain from moisture evaporated from the seas, inland areas rely on recycled rainfall passed through vegetation and carried inland on the wind.

The issue becomes increasingly relevant as the western Montana timber industry continues a recent boom in cutting; 1986 was a near-record year, and 1987 cutting is at similar levels. A decline in per-acre yield of timber during the past three decades suggests that western Montana forests are being cut down faster than they can return.

For more information, contact Great Bear Foundation, POB 2699, Missoula, MT 59806 (406-721-3009).

Black Bear in the Southern Appalachians

by David Wheeler

The Black Bear is the totem spirit of the Katuah Bioregional Province. The spirit of the Black Bear is an integral part of the spirit of the land. Protecting the Black Bear and giving it room to roam means protecting large, old-age, mast-producing hardwood trees. The trees that give the Black Bear its food and winter shelter comprise the climax stage of the growth succession of the Appalachian Mountain forest.

Concern for the Black Bear in the Southern Appalachians drew over 200 people to the University of North Carolina at Asheville on September 29 to hear speakers present different perspectives on the bear and its habitat. The conference was sponsored by the UNCA Environmental Studies Program, Southern Appalachian Black Bear Federation, Long Branch Environmental Education Center, and *Katuah* bioregional journal. Biologists, agency workers, a North Carolina Bear Hunters Association representative, and a Cherokee Indian spoke about the bear.

The speakers agreed that Black Bears have survived intense pressures, but that the species faces even more difficult times in the near future, caused primarily by the expanding human population. Opinions differed widely as to the impact of these pressures; but the mood of the conference was one of guarded optimism that if people of different viewpoints work together, the problems facing the Black Bear could be averted.

As Dr. Michael Pelton, of the University of Tennessee Wildlife Department, said in his keynote address, "We are sitting on the last major long-term population of the Black Bear in the Southeast." He said that the indigenous bear population had, by its remarkable adaptability, survived the massive deforestation of the Appalachians by the timber industry early this century and the chestnut blight, which destroyed the American Chestnut Tree, the bears' most stable and abundant food source. He estimated that there remain roughly 2000 Black Bears in the mountains of North Carolina, Tennessee, and Georgia. These bears live almost exclusively on the public lands of the region.

Pelton called for policies to protect large blocks of forest in the Appalachians for the far-ranging bear. He explained: "Diminishing habitat has without a doubt been the single most important factor that has impacted these animals. ...More miles of open roads and forest management policies that decrease hard mast (acorn and nut) production will lower the carrying capacity of the forest for black bear.... Roads affect bears either in direct mortality or by bears having to shift their habitat to more marginal areas, making them more vulnerable to mortality. A road policy must be clearly defined and strictly enforced. ...We also need a management strategy to perpetuate and stabilize hard mast production in the Appalachians. This means long harvest rotations of trees to allow oak trees long-term production when they reach maturity."

Robert Zahner, Clemson University forestry professor, underscored the need to encourage the different oak species in the mountains. "Oak trees are showing signs of decline in different areas, and there is some reason to believe it is influenced by atmospheric pollution." Zahner also warned about the gypsy moth, which can defoliate whole forests and is moving toward the Southern Appalachians. The larvae of the insect prefer green oak leaves, and they will damage the mast-bearing trees. Zahner advocated extending the tree rotation age, implementing an oak regeneration program, and preserving large blocks of forest.

Laura Hillman, wildlife biologist for the US Forest Service, said that "population management is a second critical factor for the future of the black bear." Citing population studies in the Pisgah-Nantahala National Forest, she said that "mortality is at or approaching its maximum sustainable limit.... Population in the Pisgah-Nantahala National Forest is probably not declining, but the population appears to be characterized by a preponderance of animals in very young age classes." This affects the availability of breeding females necessary to keep the reproduction rates up to the level of mortality. Shortening the bear hunting season or pushing it back later in the year tends to protect females, who den earlier than males.

Forest Service ranger William Lea talked about the poaching problem. He suggested mandatory fines for poaching violations as a deterrent, and said that hunters and non-hunters must work together to remedy the situation. He gave the "Wildlife Watch" number, 1-800-662-7137, which is available for citizens to report game law violations in North Carolina.

A bright spot in the conference was a report of attempts to breed blight-resistant chestnut trees that one day might reinhabit the range of the American Chestnut. New genetic techniques developed by researchers affiliated with the American Chestnut Foundation have produced encouraging results in experiments in Minnesota, said Keith Langdon, of the National Park Service, who aided the project at Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

Kay Littlejohn, a Cherokee Indian who holds the traditional values of her people, urged the audience to remember its responsibilities toward the land. "For thousands of years my people were the caretakers of this land, then waves and waves of the Europeans came to these shores, and in a short time the job of caring for the land was taken from us. But the Europeans forgot their responsibility as caretakers."

John Stokes, a veteran tracker and guide, said, after recounting the Iroquois legend of the Sky Bear, "We only have one statistic to share with you, and that is that we are 100% certain that everything that lives has a spirit. And we are equally sure that removing a soul from the flow of life is a spiritual question and not a statistical question."

David Wheeler is an editor of Katuah *(POB 638, Leicester, NC 28748), one of the finest bioregional publications on Turtle Island.*

Too Few on Grizzly Bike-a-thon

by Eric Holle

The 1987 Save the Grizzly Bike-a-thon raised serious questions about the effectiveness of our tactics and degree of commitment in the struggle to save the bear. Despite a good organizational effort by Randall Restless of the Earth First! Grizzly Bear Task Force, and by Campaign For Yellowstone's Bears, only eight riders participated.

We began the Bike-a-thon with a demonstration at Grant Village, Grizzly habitat now desecrated with asphalt and condos. Riding to Fishing Bridge, we had another demo the next day, and a third at Mammoth (Park headquarters). The demonstrations were successful at spreading the word to Park visitors about the threat to Grizzlies posed by Park development. It was clear that many National Park Service employees support us in spirit.

Unfortunately, the media were absent, and our numbers did not send the Wyoming Congressional delegation into hiding. Perhaps the media no longer perceive the Yellowstone Grizzly as a "sexy" issue. Hopefully EF!ers and other activists are not so fickle. Senator Simpson and Representative Cheney have us outgunned; not only are the Fishing Bridge facilities still in place, but wolf reintroduction has been stopped. Superintendent Barbee told us how much "heat" he's been getting. We must find ways to raise the heat on the other side of the fence he straddles (to barbecue temperatures).

The draft EIS is still not out on Fishing Bridge, but the NPS has indicated their "preferred alternative." It calls for retaining the RV park and support facilities, and relocating the campground to an area west of Bridge Bay near Weasel Creek. This means that Fishing Bridge will remain a problem for bears, and yet another problem area will be created. The combined effect of Fishing Bridge, Lake, Bridge Bay, and Weasel Creek means that the north shore of Yellowstone Lake will be off limits to Grizzlies.

It is time to reorganize and redouble our efforts in Yellowstone. We must increase pressure on mainstream environmentalists as well as bureaufats to take a stronger stand. We cannot let Yellowstone National Park become Hamilton Stores Plaza. 1988 should be the year for removal of all facilities at Fishing Bridge with no replacement. EF! should donate volunteers to dismantle Grant Village.

Contact: Campaign for Yellowstone's Bears, POB 416, Boulder, CO 80306; or Grizzly Bear Task Force, POB 6151, Bozeman, MT 59715.

FISHING BRIDGE UPDATE

The draft environmental impact statement (DEIS) on the removal of facilities from Fishing Bridge will soon be released by the National Park Service for public comment. Grizzly supporters should write to Park Superintendent Barbee (POB 1681, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190) for a copy of the DEIS. Tell Barbee that: 1) the Park Service should remove all facilities from the Fishing Bridge area; 2) the area should be fully restored to its national condition; 3) NO new developments should be allowed in Yellowstone Park. Request that your comments be made part of the official DEIS record on Fishing Bridge. For information, contact: Tony Povilitis, POB 416, Boulder, CO 80306 (303-494-5018).

The Yellowstone Bike-a-thon riders at Yellowstone Lake. Their signs read: This is - Grizzly - Country - Close - Fishing Bridge - Bring Back - the Wolf. Photo by Tony Povilitis.

Elk Mountain Timber Sale Suspended

by Rich Ryan

New Mexico Earth First! and the Elk Mountain Action Party (EMAP) won a temporary victory in September when the Forest Service suspended plans for the controversial "Creek Sale" on Elk Mountain in the Santa Fe National Forest. Good media coverage lead to a public outcry, and an appeal presented by EMAP caught the Forest Service off guard. The FS admitted that a "legal technicality" in their 1975 Timber Management Plan (which was still in effect) forbade this logging of the spruce/fir forest. However, they vowed to go after the trees again when the new Santa Fe National Forest Plan goes into effect on October 5. The new Forest Plan increases timbering and allows experimental cable logging on steep slopes and logging expansion into the high altitude reaches of the spruce/fir. Area environmentalists are preparing an appeal. Representative Bill Richardson has requested that an environmental impact statement be prepared for the entire Elk Mountain area, something that is rarely done for any timber sale in a National Forest.

On October 4 in Santa Fe, a benefit dance was held for Elk Mountain. John McCleod and Rich Ryan presented a slide show contrasting clearcuts with old growth spruce. Over $1000 was raised at the door and through sales of the new Elk Mountain t-shirt ("THINK LIKE A MOUNTAIN," available for $11 from NMEF!, 456 Amado St, SF, NM 87501).

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Send letters to Senators Pete Domenici and Jeff Bingaman, US Senate, Wash., DC 20510. Ask that all of Elk Mountain be protected as Wilderness.

Rich Ryan is an EF! contact in Santa Fe.

WORLD BANK BLOCKADED

by Karen Pickett

In late September, as international bankers converged on Washington, DC, Earth First!ers from all parts of the US, rallying in defense of the rainforests, also gathered in that concrete jungle. On October 1, about 100 people held a raucous protest in front of the international headquarters of the World Bank. The protest, organized by Earth First!, coincided with the annual meeting of World Bank finance ministers.

Earth First! has played a major role in the rainforest campaign for the past few years, and the World Bank, being the principal funder of rainforest destruction, has been one of our major targets. During their annual meeting last year, 50 local EF! groups participated in successful protests against World Bank policy, and against collusion in World Bank-funded projects by private banks throughout the US.

This year, our action marked our first attempt to stage a large demonstration and civil disobedience action in an area with few active EF!ers and with no resemblance to the green environment that is our usual stage. It was important for us to do something no other environmental group involved in the rainforest campaign would do — stage a rowdy protest. Many mainstream environmental organizations and representatives from foreign non-governmental organizations (NGOs) had been invited to parts of the meeting this year as "visitors." Although this is a step in the right direction, we felt that it could create a false picture of the World Bank sitting at the table with environmentalists and solving problems of rainforest destruction. In fact, visitor status does not give the visitor much voice, and problems (e.g. 100 acres a minute being cleared, more than one — perhaps as many as 50 — species a day going extinct . . .) are far from being solved. So we felt it important that, while some environmentalists were *inside*, others be *outside* protesting, showing the world that we will remain at war with the World Bank as long as they wage war on the environment.

On the day of the Earth First!/Rainforest Action Network press conference, Reagan spoke to the bankers about the Third World debt crisis — so much for our coverage. That's the sort of thing with which you compete when you stage media events in the capital. Fortunately, we did hold a good press conference across the street from the Bank building, increasing interest in our action planned for two days later and putting the bankers on their toes. We then staged an action at the Lincoln Memorial, the day before the Bank action. Val and Barb, with a support team, hung a banner ("EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL SPECIES") from the statue as a reminder that we need to protect the rights of species not named in the Constitution. (See Barb's article this issue.)

On the closing day of the World Bank meeting, we held our demonstration and our action on the steps of the Bank. In a park across the street, we displayed signs and chanted "Damn the World Bank, not the Amazon!" As energy peaked, 13 of us linked arms, paraded across the street, and sat with our banner, blocking the main doorway. DC metro police and swarms of bankers watched nervously. During our sit-in, we enjoyed a wonderful echo chamber effect created by the overhanging roof which amplified our chants, carrying them, hopefully, to the inner offices of this tightly guarded building.

The short time we spent in the DC jail was a small price to pay for expressing to the Bank and the world our opposition to rainforest destruction. Our affinity group had previously agreed that an extended jail stay would not accomplish our ends, so we cooperated with authorities and were soon released.

Those of us from out of town thank the locals who helped make the action successful. Special thanks go to Wendy and Jim, whose house became command central.

Where do we go from here? The World Bank annual meeting will be held in Berlin next year. German environmentalists will likely rally to challenge the Bank's bankrupt policies. Also, all the US environmental groups and NGO representatives in DC vowed to return next year.

Meanwhile, it seems that our next push should be to urge that funding to the World Bank be cut. A list of demands was given to the Bank last year by the Rainforest Action Network and the Tropical Forest Action Group, a coalition of US and international organizations, and this year, the coalition produced a paper on reforms needed by the Bank. But so far, claims of changes have been mere rhetoric, and the demands by the coalition do not go far enough. No EF!er present at the meetings would sign the coalition demands, nor would the European activist organization Robin Wood. We are now developing our own demands for action by the Bank. Watch these pages for more details.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

Write letters to your representatives (House of Representatives, DC 20515) urging them to investigate how our tax dollars go, via the Treasury Department, to environmentally destructive projects in rainforest countries. Tell them you do not want your taxes paying for rainforest destruction. Write to Bay Area Earth First! (POB 83, Canyon, CA 94516), the contact group for EF!'s rainforest campaign, or the Rainforest Action Network (300 Broadway, Suite 28, SF, CA 94111), contact for the Tropical Forest Action Group. Offer your time and monetary support if you can. Bay Area EF! has a World Bank fact sheet available and both organizations have much background material.

Karen Pickett is a coordinator of EF!'s rainforest campaign and of Bay Area EF!

Earth First!ers blockading The World Bank doors in Washington, DC, shortly before arrest. Photo by Karen Pickett.

But Abe, What About the Other Species?

by Barb Dugelby

While in Washington, DC, for the annual World Bank meeting, Earth First! Nomadic Action Groupies decide to bring back the spirit of Abe Lincoln's fight for equal rights, but this time extending it to ALL SPECIES. The famous Lincoln Memorial is our stage.

We saunter up the stairs to the great white pillars. Abe waits patiently inside, while two cops wait impatiently outside. Expecting only one or two National Park guards, we are surprised to see police. Although we had waited until the last minute to inform the press, someone had still tipped the police. We are sure the plan is foiled.

As we wait for our diversionary group, more police arrive. The AP and UPI photographers are conspicuous. We mingle with tourists and move into the gallery.

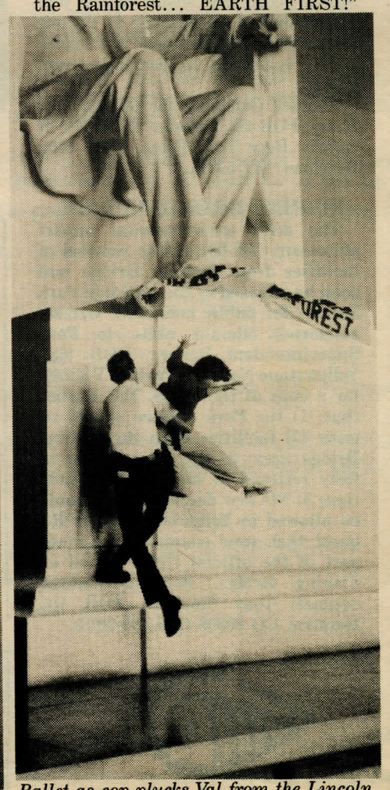
Our diversionary team arrives. They occupy the guards' attention with senseless questions. As our photographer prepares his camera, four of us walk to the base of the statue to pose as "happy tourists." Suddenly someone says "GO!". Over the security chain and three steps later we reach the base of the statue. Two of us, wearing Earth First! sweatshirts, climb up and string a banner in front of Abe's knees reading "EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL SPECIES... Save the Rainforest... EARTH FIRST!" With symbolic EF! fists raised, we watch the wild reactions of the crowd and the police.

The cops stomp back and forth telling us to get down while at least 40 people with cameras take what will be the best photos of their trip. The police are upset that we slipped through their defense. Despite our promise that we will come down shortly, they begin yanking us down by the ankles! Perhaps to display their manly authority, they then *carry* us out onto the floor. They twist our arms uncomfortably behind our backs and handcuff us. (With the EF! shirt, this pose makes for a great photo.)

With lights and sirens all the way to the jail, the two cops steam in the front seat, while in the back we rejoice over our victorious action. Again we have made a stand for those creatures who cannot fight for themselves.

Barb Dugelby is a leader in the EF! rainforest campaign and a Texas EF! contact.

Val Wade and Barbara Dugelby at the Lincoln Memorial.



Ballet as cop plucks Val from the Lincoln Memorial.

Rainforest Spirit Loose in LA

by Mark Williams

LOS ANGELES EARTH FIRST! RAINFOREST ACTIONS: Los Angeles Earth First!, which sprang into being during last year's rainforest action, marked its first anniversary during World Rainforest Week with two events to impress upon the smog-addled denizens of Angel City the urgency of the tropical rainforest crisis.

On September 9, LAEF!, with local arborheads, TreePeople, co-sponsored a talk by Arnold Newman, intrepid explorer, who has taken his family into tropical forests around the globe, encountering medicine men, limb-burrowing parasites, undiscovered flowers, etc.

The next day, LAEF! took to the streets in the trendy Westwood district, unfurling banners and passing out flyers along a block bookended by a Bank of America and a Carl's Jr., to denounce the "beef and bank" connection in rainforest destruction. Two TV stations covered the demo, one being moved to do a special report on the rainforest issue, even showing clips from John Seed's mini-epic of Aussie eco-struggle, the eponymous "Earth First!"

Media response was good. The alternative *L.A. Weekly* ran two articles on rainforests, listing local EF! numbers, prompting a flurry of calls from putative EF!ers and reporters. Doffs of the hat to Mary at TreePeople, and LAEF!er Dan Pine for helping to make rainforest week a success here.

LAEF! is bringing rainforest consciousness to a coalition of Central American groups. By the time you read this, a march, under the rubric "Days of Decision" — decrying everything from the type of military aid that enables Guatemalan generals to massacre indigenous peoples, clear their lands, and set themselves up as cattle ranchers, to the continued harassment of Nicaragua, which finds its environmen-

Was It the World Wilderness Conference or the Economic Development Conference?

by Bill Devall

My ticket said "Fourth World Wilderness Congress" but I thought I was in the wrong meeting when I walked into Currigan Hall in Denver. David Rockefeller, former Chairman of Chase Manhattan Bank, was speaking on the need for economic analysis statements as part of the environmental impact statement (EIS) process. He said that many important development projects have been delayed or rejected by the power of environmentalists using the EIS process.

During the three days in Denver and the following week at the YMCA Center in Estes Park, Colorado, I heard dozens of speakers call for "sustainable economic development" as the most important factor in conservation during the remainder of this century. Over 750 delegates representing government agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) from 52 nations listened to bankers, politicians, conservation organization leaders and government bureaucrats promoting "sustainable economic growth."

The framework for discussion was the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development (the "Brundtland Report," named for the chairperson of the Commission, the Prime Minister of Norway). Yet it was my impression that few delegates to the Wilderness Congress had heard of the "Brundtland Report," *Our Common Future*, before arriving in Colorado.

The Commission was established with a broad mandate by the United Nations General Assembly. Twenty-five Commissioners roamed the globe for three years seeking a way to balance demands for economic growth, especially among the 80% of the world's population which lives in developing nations, and ecological realities.

William Ruckleshaus, former head of the US Environmental Protection Agency and a Commission member, told the Congress that the Brundtland Report is "the most hopeful document published during the last 20 years." Accepting that conservation depends upon economic development, Ruckleshaus said that "survival of this planet as our home requires profound changes in the way we do business."

Thomas McMillan (Environmental Minister, Canada); Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland (Norway); and Maurice Strong (Canada) at World Wilderness Congress. Photo by David Cross.

Leaders of major US national conservation organizations said we are in a war against time. Many said the Wilderness concept used in the US will not work in Third World nations. Wildlife must be given economic value or it will be lost to local citizens' desires for economic gain.

Speaker after speaker asserted that it is in the self-interest of people in developed nations to concern themselves with the debt crisis and economic development problems of developing nations. Maurice Strong, a Canadian who has been active for two decades in the IUCN (International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources) and UN Environment Program, called for a "New Alliance" of NGOs, governments, business leaders, native peoples, scientists and financial institutions to redefine economic growth and to create conservation banking funds.

Acknowledging the increasing environmental crisis during the 15 years since the Stockholm Conference on the Environment in 1972, bankers and conservation leaders called for a new era in the evolution of ideas for caring for our planet. The organizers of the Congress accepted the premise that collectively humans are now in command of their own evolution and the evolution (or extinction) of many (if not most) species on Earth. They also accepted the premise that in some cases economic development and conservation will conflict. They urged politicians to make decisions favoring conservation which will benefit future generations of humans although these programs may not benefit present local populations.

On September 17, Madame Brundtland herself flew into Estes Park to appear before the Congress and a cable television audience. Unfortunately for Congress organizers, that was also the day of the US Constitution bicentennial celebration in Philadelphia and the Pope's visit to San Francisco.

Congress delegates politely applauded the speakers, but there was a groundswell of skepticism. This was expressed by Raymond Dasmann, author of the text, *Environmental Conservation*. He scrapped his prepared speech after hearing previous speakers and said he was concerned with the concept of "sustainable growth." He asked what development means, and for whom and at what expense development is projected. Then he gave a warning which brought delegates to their feet cheering for the first time: "Beware of bankers bearing gifts."

David Brower, who was not asked by Congress organizers to speak, gave me his impressions over dinner: Since the industrial revolution, economic growth has produced the our current predicament. What can we do, he asked, to make future growth depend on restoring what we have degraded rather than destroying more ecosystems? Brower later offered a resolution, which was accepted without reservation by delegates, calling on the UN and government agencies to organize a world Environmental Restoration Conference.

Many speakers pointed to the difficulty of defining "sustainable economic growth," but there seemed to be consensus that growth must be resource efficient and must include growth in human knowledge and "human potential." Furthermore, economic growth strategies must give hope to people in developing nations, encouraging them to support conservation programs.

The most inspiring speaker at the Congress and the speaker who received the most enthusiastic response from delegates was Tom Macmillan, Canadian Minister of Environment. He began his speech with a quote from Richard St. Barbe Baker, "the earth is being skinned alive" by industrialized nations.

Macmillan is a member of a Conservative government, sometimes called the Canadian version of Reaganites. However, Macmillan represents the best in conservative conservation. He criticized misguided altruism by industrialized nations toward developing nations. He discussed the recently signed "Montreal protocol" which is aimed at reducing by 50% production of chemicals which are destroying Earth's ozone layer. He described the national commitment in Canada to creation of new national parks and said that Canadians want "to save what they instinctively recognize as a part of themselves." That statement was the closest to a deep ecology argument presented by any speaker at the Congress.

Macmillan decried the lack of agreement between the Reagan government and Canadian government over the issue of acid rain. If two friendly nations cannot agree on a fundamental environmental problem after a decade of talks, he said, how can we expect agreements betweens nations in conflict.

Macmillan ended by quoting a Chinese proverb: "If we don't change our course we will end up where we are headed."

While most major speakers at the Congress discussed "sustainable development," others addressed such topics as the following: international conservation banking program, acid rain impacts on wilderness and parks, management of wilderness reserves, use of wilderness for personal growth, population and environmental stress, and the Man and the Biosphere program. Scientists and agency officials also introduced a new concept — "ocean wilderness." Although 70% of Earth's surface is water, and human impacts on oceans are increasing at exponential rates, few mainstream conservation groups work for ocean protection. Papers from the working group on protected ocean areas will be published next year and will be useful for conservationists interested in protecting marine life.

John Hendee, University of Idaho Dean of Natural Resources, sounded the theme, repeated by many speakers, that the highest use of wilderness is for human growth. Notably absent was discussion of deep ecology education. Deep ecology education emphasizes deepening our solidarity with the Larger Self — with our bioregion, ecosystem, or with the Tao. In the sense articulated by Aldo Leopold, deep ecology education cultivates our biocentric responsibilities.

The basic question for leaders from National Outdoor Leadership School, Outward Bound and other schools making presentations at the Congress was, 'how can the wilderness be used to improve individuals?' The basic question for deep ecology education is 'how can we engage the next generation in protecting the wilderness?'

Holmes Ralston, author of *Philosophy Gone Wild*, organized workshops on values and wilderness. In these workshops J. Baird Callicott, editor of the recent book, *A Companion To Sand County Almanac*, discussed native Americans as conservationists and Aldo Leopold's aesthetics.

As with many conferences the real work occurred after hours during informal discussions. I especially cultivated discussions with representatives of the International Fur Trade Association. Although they had an elaborate booth, few people talked with them. They said their Association had contributed much money to the Congress.

Joseph Coors also contributed money, and all the beer for the Congress. Coors had a monopoly at the "Rocky Mountain Pub" at the YMCA Center.

The new ecology — deep ecology, ecofeminism, bioregionalism, and animal liberation — was never mentioned in plenary sessions of the Congress. An informal collection of radical environmentalists, Colorado State University students, and David Brower congregated at the pub after 10 PM each day to discuss the events of the day from a deep ecology perspective.

Delegates were identified by name and country of origin on their nametags. I began asking delegates, "What bioregion do you represent?" That seemed to separate radical environmentalists from the rest. Most people had no idea what 'bioregion' meant, or said "I represent the world." The statement "We are world citizens" characterized the major ideological identification at the Congress.

The Man and the Biosphere program is developing innovative processes for assessing biological diversity and forming management plans which protect wilderness while allowing some compatible human uses in adjacent areas. Representatives from many developing nations were participating in the Man and the Biosphere program in their desperate attempts to protect wild areas in their nations from population growth and economic policies of their governments.

What was the upshot of this World Wilderness Congress? That's difficult to say. The International Wilderness Leadership Foundation, sponsor of the Congress, was founded by Dr. Ian Player of the Republic of South Africa and others seeking to foster the human connection with life on Earth. The theme of this Congress, "sustainable development," is an idea which could be used to radically change dominant thinking concerning resource use. The papers presented provide extensive rational justification for conservation programs which might convince financial decision-makers to change their practices. However the alternative view, that we need a radical change in our worldview, a change to a deep ecology worldview, before we can change social and economic institutions, was not presented to Congress delegates.

I had the overall impression that mainstream environmental groups lost their way during the 1980s on the issue of wilderness and in their environmental philosophy. There is a large constituency for environmental movements in the US and other industrialized nations. However, many surveys indicate that the ideology of economic growth is more strongly incorporated into belief sys-

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tal workers in its own outlying forests among the victims of Contra terror — will have taken to the streets of the aforementioned Westwood area, site of a federal building.

LAEF! hopes for more rainforest action during the coming year. If, as the song has it, a red rose grows in Spanish Harlem, who's to say the spirit of a wild liana isn't taking root right here in the Big Taco?

LOS ANGELES EARTH FIRST! JOINS TOXIC FIGHT: LAEF! has joined Concerned Citizens of South Central LA, Steelworkers Welfare Action, and other groups in a coalition spearheaded by Greenpeace to oppose the siting of a toxic waste incinerator in the city of Vernon, in the middle of LA County. At a recent demonstration in front of the California Department of Health Services, which rushed the permit for the plant through without a hearing, LAEF! issued a statement demanding that "industry, and not the public, assume the true costs of waste disposal, while the source production and manufacture of such toxics are phased out." As press kits were being distributed, EF! unfurled a banner at sidewalk level, while above, Greenpeace hung a banner from the roof of the state office building.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

Call the California Department of Health Service, (213)620-2380, and demand a full hearing on the Vernon incinerator. Call the City of Vernon, (213)583-8811, and ask why they are letting this incinerator be built. Call the EPA, (415)974-8510, and tell them it is unconscionable to allow further deterioration of what is already the nation's worst air. Call California Thermal Treatment Services (the company behind the incinerator), (714)892-6645, and raise hell.

Mark Williams is an LAEF! leader, EF! Griz Task Force member, and playwright.

Miners Eye Alpine Lakes Wilderness Washington EF! Occupies Office

by Mitch Freedman

The Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area (ALWA) is the center of Washington's Wilderness system, lying just south of the Greater North Cascades Ecosystem, just north of the Mt. Rainier Complex. Encompassing both the wet, mossy Douglas Fir forests of the western slopes (Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest) and the dry, open Ponderosa Pine climax forests east of the divide (Wenatchee NF), the ALWA spans more than one-third of a million acres of the Cascades. The area is speckled with hundreds of pristine lakes and tarns, amidst icy peaks and jagged ridges. The dense old growth forest valleys make the lowlands as majestic as the spectacular high alpine areas.

The area became designated Wilderness with the signing of the Alpine Lakes Preservation Act of 1976. Although it was designated under a separate act, the ALWA shares with all the Wilderness Areas of the contiguous 48 states the guidelines of the 1964 Wilderness Act. This Act, although a landmark victory for wildlands preservation, is riddled with loopholes. Wilderness Areas are constantly degraded due to the Act's provisions allowing continued domestic grazing, "forest pest" management where adjacent lands might be harmed by spread of "pests," motor boat use and aircraft landing in areas where such practices were established prior to 1964, staking of mining claims until 1984 and mining on valid claims even after 1984. Wilderness Areas are not inviolable; many are suffering in the grasps of private interest.

Landrapers are now reaching through the loopholes of the Wilderness Act to hold the Alpine Lakes Wilderness in such a grasp. Here, the problem involves a private inholding. The Wilderness Act authorized the Forest Service to acquire such private lands through purchase, land exchange, or even condemnation. However, some landowners have stubbornly resisted.

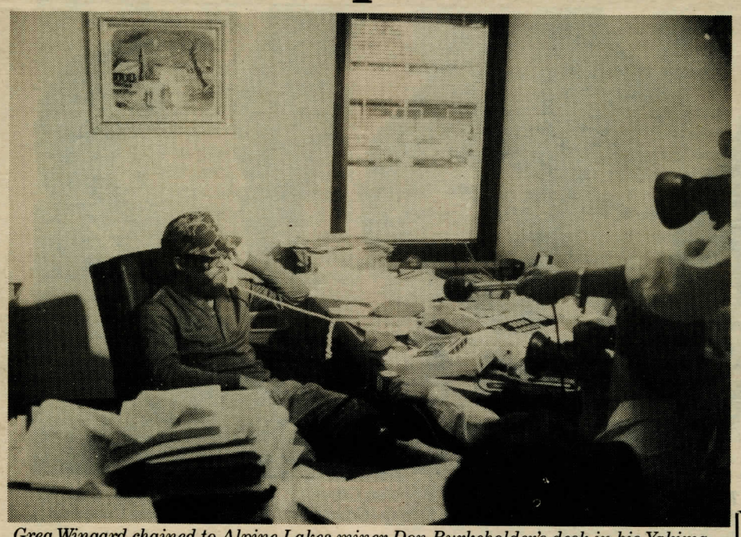
The Cascade Development Company (CDC) of Seattle owns 37 acres near Dutch Miller Gap, in the middle of the ALWA. CDC is actually a front name for eight extortionists who hope to raise the selling value of their land by threatening to stripmine it. The FS surveyed the land, which is above the tree line and surrounded by tarns and steep rocky spires, and found no indication of mineral potential. They have offered CDC $22,500 to release title, but CDC claims to have found evidence of a huge gold and copper deposit below the area's massive granite cap. CDC says they'll begin operations next summer unless the government offers $150 million. Their threat is obviously a ploy, as they've not yet even begun the necessary environmental impact statement procedures.

CDC's stated plans include: an eight mile road through the Wilderness (the Wilderness Act assures "reasonable access" to inholdings), the removal of the granite cap with 300,000 pounds of explosives (the largest explosion in the history of the state), and heap leaching of the supposed minerals.

Sometimes fate is on our side. The CDC story appeared in a Seattle paper the day before the Washington Earth First! Autumnal Equinox gathering in the Wenatchee National Forest. This story generated much excitement, several factors contributing: 1. Everybody loves the ALWA. 2. Everybody hates assholes. 3. Here was a chance to publically expose some loopholes in the Wilderness Act. 4. Here was a chance to publically expose some assholes.

After putting so much energy into massive issues such as old growth, rainforests, etc., finally WAEF! was presented with a campaign that we might win, damnit!

At our gathering, we planned our action. We decided to focus directly on the individual shareholders — going to their communities, even their homes if we could, and telling their friends and neighbors, "Hey, this guy's a wilderness-raper." In the *Seattle Times* article, the CDC spokesass was Don Burkeholder, a Yakima accountant. Identified as CDC's major stockholder, Burkeholder was flippant in his comments. When asked about the effects of blowing up 300,000 pounds of explosives in the Wilderness, he said, "I guess some rock would get on their land... but they've already got rock on their property."



Greg Wingard chained to Alpine Lakes miner Don Burkeholder's desk in his Yakima office. Photo by Janine Blaeloch.

Sunday morning, George Callies and Greg Wingard left the gathering to conduct reconnaissance in Yakima. They found that Burkeholder's office would be a prime protest site. Monday morning, the whole camp convoyed to Yakima, converging on the building wherein Burkeholder has an office. He wasn't there. But did that stop us? Hell no; we didn't want to talk to him anyhow!

So, at 9:30, secretaries and "professionals" watched in wonder as 20 banner-toting Earth First!ers in full regalia led three TV crews on a parade past their cubicles to Burkeholder's office. Two of the protesters, Greg Wingard and Peter Galvin, proceeded to chain themselves to Burkeholder's furniture. They then opened a map of the ALWA, set it on the desk, and began a ritual in which all the EF!ers piled rocks upon the symbolic Wilderness.

Most of the group then moved outside, displaying signs to passing traffic, and singing to Dana Lyons' lead. After an hour, the police arrived. The police convinced the arrestees to unlock themselves in exchange for the chains and Kryptonite lock not being confiscated. [*ed. note: Kryptonite ought fund our CD actions as a means of advertising their locks. Some EF!er with skills in corporate affairs should pursue this possibility.*] As Greg and Peter were led to jail, Dana led a chorus of "Leave It In The Ground."

Media coverage was extensive and positive. We were the lead TV story, in front of Reagan's intestinal fauna. Now people in eastern Washington know about this guy and his business ethics.

While most of us were playing in Yakima, the Brothers George (Draffan and Callies) had been researching the CDC-Seattle connection. Our expectations had been correct: CDC exists only on paper — no headquarters, no office. George (or George) called the Forest Service (FS) and learned the name of CDC shareholder and attorney, Ron Farley.

Holding a late night meeting, we decided to repeat the tactics of day one, only changing the place of assault. Todd Schulke and I pledged to sport the chains this time.

Tuesday morning, 15 EF!ers assembled in front of Seattle's IBM Building. Joined by two TV crews, we commenced to the 15th floor, with apologies to the security guard. There we found our way through the law offices of Krutch, Lindel, Judkins and Keller (landlords of the recent tenant Farley) to the office of Ron Farley.

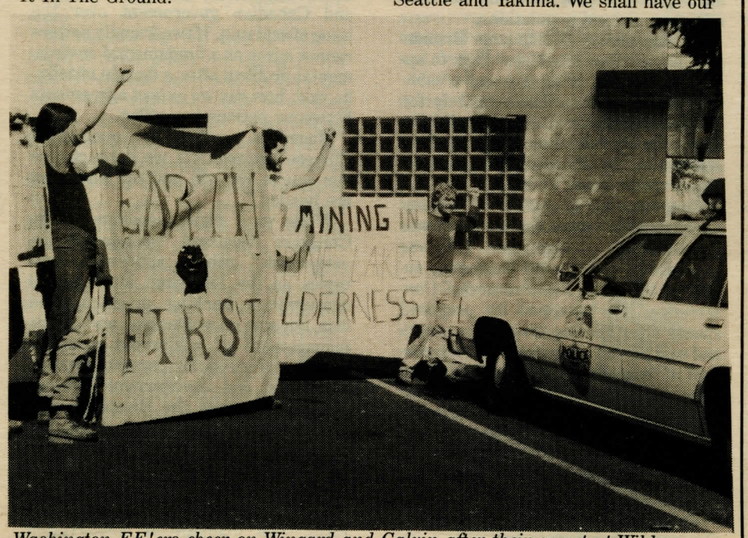
As Todd and I strapped ourselves in, Callies made press calls from Farley's phone. (Farley wasn't there.) Our hosts argued that they were innocent victims. We replied that they ought to find out about the business dealings of their prospective sublessees. However, after threat of group arrest, we agreed that most of the group should retreat to the corridor and discuss the issue with other building tenants. Greg, however, could not resist another opportunity for arrest. The cops soon arrived, arrested us, and took us to jail. Greg and I, being locals, were immediately released. Todd spent the night in King County Corrections, yet doesn't appear to have been corrected. Jury trials will be held in Seattle and Yakima. We shall have our day in court!

Media coverage in Seattle has been phenomenal, including commentary on local National Public Radio, and features on three TV stations. The story of the CDC in the ALWA is not being taken lightly in the city. The North Bend District of the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest claims two million visitors each year. Much of this traffic visits the ALWA, parts of which are within an hour's drive of Seattle. Hopefully, the media coverage will lead to social pressure on these jackasses to abandon their extortion scheme.

The agencies have also entered the fray. The FS and state Department of Ecology have begun researching the connection (which is direct) between CDC exploratory drilling and a massive fish die-off in Williams Lake.

Seattle EF! is continuing research to identify five remaining unknown CDC shareholders, that we may appeal directly to their sense of reason, as well. We plan to continue this stand against Wilderness mining, incorporating *all* tactics. And we intend to win.

Mitch Freedman is a part-time marine ecologist, part-time WAEF! organizer.



Washington EF!ers cheer on Wingard and Galvin after their arrest at Wilderness miner's office. Photo by Janine Blaeloch.

WW Congress . . .

Continued from page 9

tems of most Americans than are environmental ethics (see Riley Dunlap, "Public Opinion on the Environment in the Reagan Era," *Environment*, July/Aug 87). Mainstream environmental leaders read these surveys and conclude they must talk about "sustainable growth" to have clout with politicians. Unless we develop new theories of economic growth which incorporate conservation, these leaders say, ours will be the last generation to live in a biologically diverse world. Even without a nuclear holocaust, we only have two decades, under present economic patterns, before irreparable damage occurs to Earth as a whole.

I see the Fourth World Wilderness Congress as the last gasp of the Resource Conservation ideology begun by Gifford Pinchot and the Progressives at the turn of the century in the US. The contemporary Resource Conservation movement is trying to pour new wine into old bottles. The alternative view, that we need a new environmental paradigm founded on ancient principles of ecosophy, is a view that many leaders of the Congress resented.

The "new ecology" and the "new politics" — including Earth First!, Greenpeace, the greens movement, and the bioregional movement — reject the assumptions of the Resource Conservation movement. These new ecology movements are concerned with our responsibilities to bioregion and to Earth, not how much we can wring from Earth without breaking it. The new ecology movements are concerned with the effects of military developments on Earth. The military was not mentioned at any of the many sessions I attended. The new ecology movements see multinational corporations from Japan, the US, and Canada as dangerous. Neither the issue of Japanese economic policies nor of multinational corporations was discussed at the Congress.

Will there be a Fifth Congress? According to Vance Martin, a spokesperson for the Fourth Congress, there will be another Congress only if there is widespread agitation for it and volunteers to organize it. He suggested that the Fifth, if held, should be in a developing nation. I hope if there is a Fifth, that the organizers welcome participation by "new ecologists."

Over 50 resolutions were proposed and debated on the last day of the Fourth Congress. David Brower's resolution calling for economic growth through restoring human damaged areas was one of the most important. Unless all nations devote their efforts to restoration rather than taming still untamed wilderness, we will have little to celebrate at future Wilderness Congresses.

Bill Devall, co-author of Deep Ecology, *is a sociologist at Humboldt State University.*

What To Do About Washington Timber Sales

by Budworm

FOREST SERVICE TIMBER SALE PLANNING—EF! PARTICIPATION

THE PROCESS: This article describes the level of National Forest timber sale planning that all EF!ers should know about — whatever your particular modes of action for dealing with timber sales. As for developing your own modes, read *EF!* and *Ecodefense*.

It generally takes several years from the time that a Freddie first decides that he'd like to see a forest stand destroyed until a crew of madmen with heavy machinery actually executes the assault. The first place that the public sees a potential timber sale is in a document called a Five Year Action Plan. These documents list, by year and Ranger District, all the sales planned on a forest for the next five years. For each sale, it gives the general location (section numbers), sale quantity in acres and board feet, and tree species. Every National Forest (NF) produces one of these plans annually, primarily so that potential bidders have time to wag their fat asses up to future sale areas and decide how badly they'd like to mutilate them and how much they would pay for the right to do so.

Because the FS receives comments on Five Year Plans and reviews them continually, they change dramatically from year to year. However, a sale which is deleted from a Five Year Plan is likely to later raise its ugly slash again. It is therefore important to deal with a timber sale at the earliest stages of planning, before it has become of interest to various parties. Don't wait, hoping that it will be dropped, or expecting it not to return if it has been dropped.

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) mandates that all federal actions which may "significantly affect the quality of the human environment" be studied for environmental impact. Rather than being covered by a full Environmental Impact Statement, timber sales each get the short form, an Environmental Assessment (EA). After a sale appears on the Five Year Plan, an EA is completed. The Forest Service (FS) District Ranger (DR) for the District in which the sale is to occur must decide, based on the EA, whether or not the sale should proceed. Of course, they almost always decide to proceed. At this point, the DR files a Finding Of No Significant Impact (FONSI), and the public has either 30, 45, or 90 days from the date of the FONSI to comment on the EA. This is the *only* time that the public can participate legitimately in the planning process. This is when a sale can be appealed and contested administratively. Lawsuits are generally only successful if "all administrative remedies have been exhausted," meaning a sale has been appealed to the highest level and the appeal denied. If nobody appeals during the comment period, the sale is likely to occur.

After a sale has cleared the EA process, it is ready to be sold. There may be several years between the signing of the EA and the date of sale, however, so the crafty EF!er still has time to act. Although the FS does not mail EAs (the devious scum require us to come to their offices to check dated EAs), they happily mail anyone timber sale advertisements. After a sale is advertised, it is usually only a few weeks before it is sold and locked up in complicated contracts. After it is sold, it may be days or years before the trees are cut. The further along the sale process is, the worse are the chances of stopping the sale.

THE PROBLEM: The FS is now ahead in the timber sales game, with EAs completed and beyond comment for sales until around 1990 on the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie NF, for example. Unfortunately, Washington state environmentalists were busy with the wilderness bill and other concerns, and missed the chance to appeal many old growth sales. Environmental task forces are now forming to review sales on many National Forests. These groups will gather information and monitor the sale situation. Washington Earth First! can provide interested EF!ers with information and contacts to get involved in this important function. This is the way to participate "within the process."

The old growth Douglas Fir forests, which once covered the Pacific Northwest, are now nearly gone. Of the less than 10% remaining, most is at high elevations, on unstable soils, or in areas unfertile and less than optimal as wildlife habitat. The Spotted Owl has become a central figure in the fight to preserve this old growth. On the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie NF, the managers of which have been told to preserve habitat areas of at least 2200 acres of old growth for at least 49 Spotted Owl pairs (even though a pair of owls in Washington needs 4400 plus acres of old growth), so little habitat remains that the average Spotted Owl Habitat Area (SOHA) contains only about 1600 acres of old growth, and most of these areas don't even have owls in them! To make matters worse, the Baker-Snoqualmie's Five Year Plan shows that almost every SOHA has timber sales planned near it, and often even in it! Many SOHAs have even been moved (to areas less attractive to timber beasts and owls alike) to allow sales to be offered. This adversely affects the Grizzly, Marten, eagles, salmon and hundreds of other old growth dependent creatures. In another ten years, enough damage will have been done to cause the extinctions of dozens of species. We cannot wait for the process to resolve this problem.

PARTICIPATION: If you ask Forest Service timber planners why logging continues at such a high rate, they will likely blame Congress for setting the allowable sale quantity (the annual amount of NF timber that the industry has told Congress to tell the FS to sell) too high. The Forest Service must, the planners reason, get the wood from somewhere; this is the process. This is why appeals and other process functions cannot save the old growth. We must find ways to make old growth forests unusable for meeting the allowable sale quantity.

If you have ideas for how to stop these sales, write me a letter (I keep terrible files; in fact, I always inadvertently burn correspondence) and I'll send you a copy of the current Baker-Snoqualmie Five Year Plan and the no-sale lists which indicate particularly noxious sales. To cover my costs, please include $10 (cash is wisest); for $20, I'll add a copy of *Ecodefense*. I hope to eventually have no-sale lists for the other National Forests in Washington. Let me know if you're interested in helping compile such lists for your local National Forest.

Budworm originally published this in the Washington EF! Newsletter. Budworm and the Newsletter can be reached at POB 2962, Bellingham, WA 98227.

Lou Gold Escapes Bald Mountain

by Lou Gold and TA Allen

For the past five summers, Earth First! activist Lou Gold has lived on Bald Mountain in the North Kalmiopsis Roadless Area. Plans to liquidate old growth timber in the 110,000-acre area have been protested since 1983 when local citizens and Earth First! successfully halted construction of the first road onto the slopes of Bald Mountain.

Since then, Gold, a former political science professor at Oberlin College, has been lecturing throughout the US on behalf of old growth forests. Each summer at his camp, Lou gives visitors tours of the Bald Mountain old growth forest. This summer, however, was different. The tranquillity of Bald Mountain was shattered by a wall of flame sparked by the lightning storm that hit the Siskiyou National Forest on August 30. Here Lou shares his thoughts about those fires with TA Allen.

TA: Two weeks ago, massive lightning strikes set flame to the Klamath-Siskiyou Bioregion. I'm now standing on top of the Onion Mountain lookout with Lou. Lou had a narrow escape from the Silver Complex fire and we've come here to see the area of his sanctuary which is still burning.

Lou, what are your impressions as you look across the charred land?

Lou: I'm reminded that this is still incredibly wild country. If we don't turn a disaster into a catastrophe by rushing in and logging it, Mother Earth will recover.

The fires in the roaded areas of the Siskiyou and our sister forest, the Klamath, will probably produce more salvage than the mills in southwestern Oregon can handle. The fire has guaranteed the annual cut for several years coming. I hope that fire salvage will be counted against any harvesting of green timber and that the fires will not be used as an excuse for an increase in the cut or fast entry into previously unroaded areas.

We have a special opportunity here to study the long-term effects of wildfire. Many experts recommend that in undeveloped areas natural fires be allowed to burn as they were in the days of the early settlers and the Indians before them. In those times, fires were set intentionally — to run game for the fall hunt or to hold the grasslands. Those fires often spread into remote country and enhanced the health of the forest by clearing understory brush and preventing the long-term build-up of ground fuel. Modern fire suppression has, in effect, created tinderboxes on the floor of many forests.

Low-intensity wildfires accelerate the recycling of nutrients into the soil. Even hot burns which remove full stands are important ingredients in natural forest cycles because they encourage the age and species diversity necessary for a healthy forest ecosystem. Evidence of past fires can be seen all over Bald Mountain. Its ridgeline prairies, upon which deer and other browsing animals depend, were created by past burns.

Now we can study the long-term effects of a major fire in two undeveloped drainages in the North Kalmiopsis. Of course, there is no shortage of fire areas to study nationally, but here in the Siskiyou the variety of terrain, the pristine quality of Silver and Indigo Creeks, the erosion problems of slide-prone slopes, and the rare plant communities all combine to create a unique opportunity for research.

The Forest Service often speaks of seeking "windows of opportunity." What better way would there be to gather scientific information and find a new avenue out of the North Kalmiopsis controversy which has locked loggers and environmentalists into a win-lose struggle?

TA: How did you get off Bald Mountain?

Lou: I saw the fire start on Sunday night. For the first three days the wind was blowing away from me and the fire spread northeasterly toward Hobson Horn. On the fourth day the wind shifted. An inversion set in which produced an eerie feeling, like the lull before a storm. It was dead quiet. Nothing was moving.

Then crisp fried Madrone leaves began to float down slowly like feathers falling out of the sky. I said to myself, "Madrone grows 1000 feet below me; does this mean a fire is heading up this slope?" Sure enough, within two hours a spot fire had jumped miles from the opposite ridge setting the prairies near my camp ablaze. As the flames flared up a couple of hundred feet about 100 yards from my camp, I grabbed two water bottles, my sleeping bag and pack, and left.

I planned to retreat along the Illinois River Trail to the west, away from the fire, but the fires in the meadows blocked me so I headed down the trail eastward toward Briggs Creek. In a half mile I met a 500 foot wall of flames. I knew the fire was sweeping up the north slope, so that left the south and the rugged walls of the Illinois River Canyon.

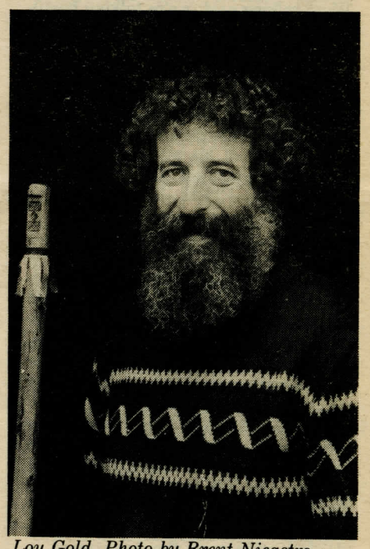
It was getting dark and smoky as I bushwhacked my way through Tan Oak and Manzanita brush. I kept moving fast enough to stay ahead of the sparks but slow enough to watch my step so that I wouldn't go over the edge of a cliff.

To make a long story short, around sunset the next evening, after several dead-ends, I finally reached the river downstream of Klondike Creek. It would still take another day to get out of the wilderness, but I was safe. I dropped my pack and dove into a pool.

TA: Has the fire changed your mind about future of the North Kalmiopsis Roadless Area?

Lou: A week before I went up on the mountain I participated in the "Takilma Action" protesting one of the new timber sales at Hobson Horn on the edge of the North Kalmiopsis. I noticed then that the political situation had become terribly polarized. People were hurling accusations at each other. It was great theater, but no real communication was taking place. The sad thing was that it didn't matter who won the argument. The power to make forest planning decisions was located in distant places like Portland and Washington, DC. Those decisions were imposing the lines of conflict on a bunch of ordinary folks.

When I arrived at the Bald Mountain Sanctuary, which is a prayer circle sitting on top of the boundary separating protected Wilderness from "multiple use" timberland, I looked at the political line drawn by Congress and saw the cause of much mischief. I began to meditate on that line everyday and pray that the lines which divide mountains in half — and separate people and classes and interests — would be erased. I prayed for this because I believe in the possibility of a world of cooperation. Of course, I didn't suspect that the line along the Bald Mountain ridge would be erased by a forest fire, but that is what happened. After my harrowing escape from the fire, I went to my Illinois Valley home in Takilma where the Longwood Complex fires had been stopped just short of my friends' homes. There, I



Lou Gold. Photo by Brent Nicastro.

was greeted by joyous stories of how environmentalists and loggers, so-called "hippies" and so-called "rednecks," newcomers and old timers, were shoulder-to-shoulder fighting the fire and protecting people's homes.

I, too, gained a new perspective of some of my long-term adversaries in the Forest Service. I learned that there had been tremendous concern for my safety within the agency and that the day after I fled, a rescue helicopter landed on the mountain, at great risk, to search for me.

Four months earlier, I had left the valley in an atmosphere of angry confrontation. Now I heard stories of cooperation and understanding. It was as if the fire had been a spiritual purifier, if you will, creating the opportunity for healing. Mother Earth has grown tired of our petty bickering.

I don't know whether that spirit can be maintained. I'm much more skeptical of the ability of our institutions to break free of their rigid ways. Governments, agencies, and corporations don't change easily. Congressman Bob Smith was recently quoted in the newspaper as blaming the extent of fire damage on the road restrictions imposed by past Wilderness acts. The timber industry is in Congress lobbying for emergency appropriations to support a program of massive fire salvage. A Forest Service official said they were considering completing construction of the Bald Mountain

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WOLF RENDEZVOUS 88

by Grey Wolf Clear Water

Brother Wolf needs your help in British Columbia. The Gray Wolf tribe is fighting a losing war for survival against the British Columbia government. On one side we have the noble predator with truth, justice and Gaia's way. On the other side we have the savage hordes of automatic rifle toting, helicopter transported, government lackeys intent upon murder and mayhem in the wilderness.

For three years, I have been fighting for wolves in British Columbia, but I have only been able to slow the wolf haters. Why? Because the government has the money, the courts, the hardware, the firepower and the mandate of power.

I sought an answer in a vision quest and an answer was given to me by the wolves themselves. By the shores of a pond in the world of dreams, a wolf did ask me to convey a message. The wolf requested a council of wolves and humans. The wolves need us to demonstrate solidarity with them before the dark side of humanity succeeds in obliterating them from the face of Earth.

So on behalf of the Gray Wolves, I am calling for a Wolf Rendezvous for February, 1988, in northern British Columbia. Because of its location, this rendezvous will also be a pilgrimage. The site selected is the area where the wolves are under attack by the helicopter death squads of John Elliott, the government hired wolf slayer: Prophet River, halfway between Fort St. John and Fort Nelson on the Alaska Highway only 100 miles south of the Yukon and over 1000 miles north of Vancouver, BC.

This is not a rendezvous for wimps. We're talking cold; we're talking hostility from rednecks, Mounties, and vested interests.

Before explaining why the wolves are being killed, I'll lift a paragraph from the "scientific" analysis used by Dr. John Elliott, the government biologist. This is part of his attempt to justify the wolf eradication. The project plan written by Elliott is entitled the *Kechika Enhancement Plan:*

"Three treatments are proposed: wolf control, prescribed fire, and transplants of elk. The aim of the wolf control treatment will be to remove all wolves from the specified treatment areas. Since 100% removal is not usually achieved, a removal of a minimum of 75% will be considered as a level of control sufficient to cause a response."

The aim of all this is to eradicate the Gray Wolf so that Elk can be transplanted into an area where they are not native. The Elk are being relocated from Alberta to provide a trophy for big game hunters. The wolf is considered a threat to the investment in creating a hunting reserve. Fire is a means of destroying Moose habitat and creating Elk habitat.

This wolf kill program has been advanced by persons in positions of power. The Environment Minister for BC who began the wolf kill program, Anthony Brummet, is the elected member of the legislature for the northern BC area where the hunt is conducted. Brummet was given a campaign contribution of $100,000 by the richest guide outfitter in the area, redneck Freddie, Bob Kean. The money to start the program, another $250,000, came from the North American Wild Sheep Foundation based in Cody, Wyoming.

Since the hunt began in 1984, the program has been condemned by every reputable wildlife biologist in Canada. Critics include the Canadian Federation of Wildlife Biologists, World Wildlife Fund, biology faculties of a dozen Canadian universities, and the Federal Canadian Environment Ministry. The provincial government has ignored the criticism. The elected politicians' friends and contributors want the wolves gone, and the government will not be swayed.

My group, Friends of the Wolf, did stop the hunt in 1986. We even received a letter from BC Environment Minister Austin Pelton saying the aerial wolf kill would not be resumed. A year later, a new Minister of the Environment broke that promise and announced that the program would resume — hence the need for our intervention.

We have a base camp at Prophet River with an airstrip. The camp is ten miles from a gas station and phone. There will be good grub and we will have native guides to make sure that urbane types do not succumb to the rigors of the wild.

We need to know now who is interested in going. Who can help organize the event? Who has hardware and materials to donate or lend? We need snowshoes and people who like to snowshoe, cross country skiers, tents, transportation. We even have a place for people with snowmobiles or four-wheel-drives. We need a plane; or better yet, a helicopter; or better yet, both a chopper and a fixed wing; or better still, a few of both. People can stay and help at the base camp, trek 100 miles into the wolf war zone, or supply the trekkers. People can skydive into the area. We are planning a dramatic, controversial, adventurous wolf human *encounter*, as they say in New York, or a wolf human *happening*, as they say in California.

It will be an adventure straight out of the pages of Robert Service or Jack London. The snow, combined with the crisp arctic night sky salted with a myriad of stars, the dancing eeriness of the Northern Lights, the howl of Gray Wolves, the sight of Moose in the bush....

A map with all relevant details will be published in the next issue of *Earth First!* If you'd like to attend the Wolf Rendezvous, or if you can support us financially or materially, write: Friends of the Wolf, POB 48446, Vancouver, BC, V7X 1A2, Canada.

Grey Wolf Clear Water is known to humans as Paul Watson, legendary foe of nature despoilers and leader of Sea Shepherd Society. Sea Shepherd's boat Divine Wind *will be anchored in the bay at Santa Cruz, CA, this November. Pay a visit, and offer to help with the rendezvous.*

SAVE THE STEIN

by Paul Watson

This past August, 1000 people hiked into the Stein Valley to pay homage to the pristine beauty of an area which has often been described as Nature's Cathedral. John Denver was there with his music. David Suzuki was there with his wisdom. The Native people were there with their insight into the deep realities of this land. It was a joyous celebration of the Stein.

Now, only two months after that event, the British Columbia government has announced that the Stein will be logged. The road-building will begin within weeks.

The Wilderness Advisory Committee to the government had recommended that the Stein not be touched without negotiation with the Lytton and Mount Currie Indian Bands. Yet the announcement that logging would begin came without any communication with the Chiefs and Tribal Council members of the bands.

For Native people and environmentalists in British Columbia, life has become a tiring litany of battles to save one wilderness after another. First, Meares Island was saved after protest and court battles. Second, South Moresby was saved after payment to the provincial government by the federal government of $109 million. Third, the Stikine watershed in northern BC remains a contested area, under threat of logging and mining. Now the battle is for the Stein, an area only 100 miles north of Vancouver, yet despite this close proximity, still a virgin land. (See past issues of *EF!*, including Yule 85 and Eostar 86, for articles on the Stein and other endangered wildlands in BC.)

I will keep EF!ers informed as the Stein battle develops. If you can contribute to the effort to save the Stein, send donations to: Lytton Band Stein Fund, PO Box 1420, Lillooet, BC, V0K 1V0, Canada.

The following is from the text of the "Stein Declaration" of the Lytton and Mount Currie Indian Bands:

...Our position, which will never waver, is to maintain the forests of the Stein Valley in their natural state forever; to share our Valley with other lifeforms equally; but also to share the Valley with those people who can bring to the Stein a respect for the natural life there similar to that taught us by our ancestors....

Locking Wolves Out of Yellowstone:
The Bad Guys Win Again

by Tony Povilitis

Park Ranger Henry Anderson... has succeeded in finding what he believes to be their (the wolves') main summer range... Anderson will... attempt to exterminate as many of these predatory animals as possible... the work of controlling these animals must be vigorously prosecuted by the most effective means available whether or not this meets with the approval of certain game conservationists.

—from the Superintendent's Report, Yellowstone National Park, 1922

Until about 30 years ago, from the time Europeans first arrived on this continent with tales of evil Old World wolves, the social norm was to shoot, snare, trap, or poison every wolf seen. Government-sponsored bounty hunters and cattlemen killed perhaps 100,000 Gray Wolves from 1880-1920 in the Northern Rockies alone.

There has, of course, been a turnabout in attitudes toward the wolf in recent times, due to what ecology has told us about predator-prey relationships, and to what philosophy has told us about expanding the circle of concern for non-human life. Aldo Leopold said it best: "A thing is right when it tends to preserve the integrity, stability, and beauty of the biotic community. It is wrong when it tends otherwise."

Today's different attitude toward the wolf is reflected in strong public support for bringing *Canis lupus* back to Yellowstone, 50 years after the elimination of viable wolf packs. Yet, despite the wolf's promise to restore a more natural predator-prey balance there, and despite the Endangered Species Act's directive to recover Endangered Species (which, in the case of the Gray Wolf, can *only* be accomplished by reintroductions), plans for bringing the wolf back are now politically frozen. Here is what was supposed to happen:

1. The US Fish & Wildlife Service prepares a Gray Wolf Recovery Plan, as required by the Endangered Species Act, which identifies Yellowstone as a wolf recovery area for a population of 50-150 wolves.
2. The Recovery Plan proposes that ranchers be compensated for any livestock losses to wolves. This is generous since taxpayers already pay $40 million annually to subsidize 23,000 private cattle and sheep operations that use our western public lands. (Incidentally, Wyoming, where most of Yellowstone National Park is situated, leads the nation in the number of livestock feeding on public turf.)
3. The Recovery Plan proposes that ranchers be allowed to kill wolves that prey on livestock on private land, within one mile of any depredation site.
4. The Fish & Wildlife Service further assuages the fears the livestock industry has of wolves by analyzing the coexistence of wolves and livestock elsewhere. For example, in Minnesota, where about 1100 wolves live near 91,000 sheep and 234,000 cattle, annual livestock losses due to wolves average only 0.12% for sheep and 0.05% for cattle. In the Riding Mountain National Park area of Manitoba, where about 100 wolves occupy a 1150 square mile wilderness surrounded by agricultural lands, one confirmed and two unconfirmed cases of wolf depredation on cattle were reported over a four-year period.

Locking wolves out of Yellowstone is the mark of petty politics. More significantly, it is ecologically no different than exterminating them in the first place.

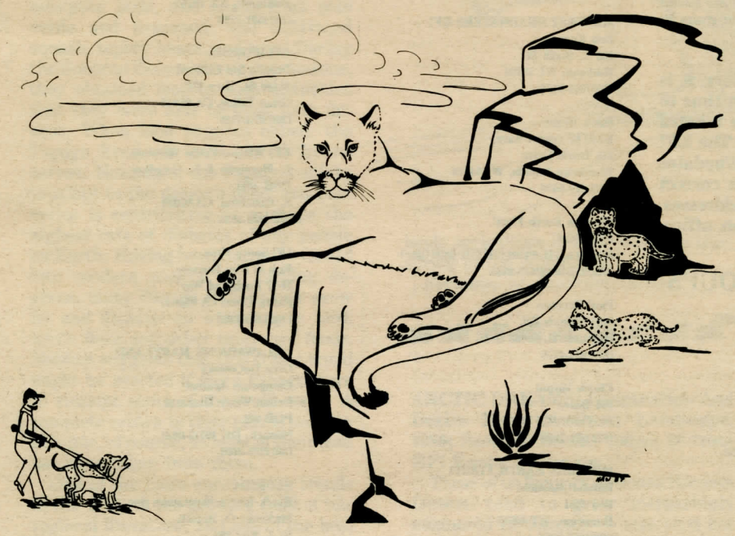
WHAT YOU CAN DO: 1. Write, call, telegram, or visit your representative in Congress (US House of Representatives, DC 20515), telling him/her to support the bill, HR 3378, introduced by Wayne Owens (D-UT) to return the Gray Wolf to Yellowstone. (This bill is extremely important because it will also alert Congress to the current dictatorial power the Wyoming delegation has over Yellowstone Park.) 2. Target Frank Dunkle, William Horn, and Dick Cheney for direct actions that expose their anti-wolf stance. 3. Write EF! Colorado (c/o Eric Holle, 1126 James Canyon Dr, Boulder, CO 80302) for a copy of a petition to Congress in support of the wolf's return to Yellowstone. 4. At the next full moon, gather a group to discuss wolves... and, as the moon rises, howl!

Tony Povilitis is a noted professional biologist and the leader of Campaign For Yellowstone Bears.

California Mountain Lions Get Stay of Execution

California Fish & Game Exposed As Corrupt

by Michael Robinson



On September 28, a San Francisco court ruled that the Mountain Lion trophy hunting season approved by the California Fish and Game Commission is illegal and cannot proceed as it now stands. The decision, following a series of administrative and legislative setbacks for the lion, represented the last chance to entirely stop the hunt this year.

The ruling by Judge Lucy McCabe held that the Fish and Game Commission violated the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) in not considering the cumulative effects the hunt might have on the Mountain Lion population. The Mountain Lion Preservation Foundation, the main plaintiff in the suit, had charged that the Department of Fish and Game's lion population figures were inflated as a result of shoddy research, and that the hunt could result in isolating individual populations and reducing genetic diversity. [The Fish and Game Commission and the Department of Fish and Game (F & G) are distinct but closely related state agencies.]

The Department of Fish and Game's population figures were based mainly on counting lion indicators, but not lions. A typical method involved counting lion turds in selected areas, multiplying the sum by a turd/lion ratio, and then extrapolating the results to apply to all of California. This method was augmented by others equally unimpeachable. (It has been suggested that counting the pages of F & G documents and multiplying by a suitable sum might provide more compelling evidence of the need for a trophy season on Sacramento bureaucrats.)

The hunt was due to start on October 10 and continue through December. F & G is scrambling to submit a cumulative impact report to Judge McCabe on November 15, after taking more comments from the public. The Judge will then decide if the new document meets CEQA standards. Unfortunately, the court divided the issue of population and impact. The questionable science was not invalidated, just the failure to follow the results through to a conclusion on cumulative impacts. So the hunt may still start in November, although the Mountain Lion Preservation Foundation will appeal its authorization if necessary. Meanwhile, the lion is spared.

Other attempts to prevent the slaughter have failed. Bills to reenact the moratorium on trophy hunting failed, as did the bill to ban dogs in hunts. Environmentalists won only a few of the 190 lottery-issued lion killing permits. The one laudatory bill still afloat is the one to restructure the Fish and Game Commission, ACA 44 (see Litha 87). The bill is being held until early 1988 while the Assembly looks at how other states' Fish & Game Commissions are structured. The immediate prospects for ACA 44 look decent, but even if it passes through the legislature and by the governor's desk, it still must pass statewide referendum, where special interest money might play a dominant role.

The drive to reform F & G is gaining momentum due to revelations of impropriety in the Department and the Commission. Allegations have been made that the lottery system for deer hunting permits is rigged. Apparently, certain "well-connected" hunters, year after year, win the most coveted permits. The chance of winning is about 6% in any given year, yet some hunters have won permits seven years in a row.

It has also been revealed that a Fish & Game habitat protection program for game animals allows hunting on ranches without regard for age, gender, or seasonal limitations that normally apply for hunts, thereby negating benefits improved habitat might bring. F & G has not accepted public input on the program, and has not conducted a comprehensive environmental report. The program has been a financial bonanza for the ranches involved, which charge thousands of dollars for some hunts. Jack Parnell, the former director of F & G, was an officer of the California Cattlemen's Association, which lobbied for the program and whose constituency has been its main beneficiary.

Furthermore, news is leaking out that Fish & Game allows commercial fishing companies to regularly violate fishing laws. According to the reports, F & G officers are being instructed by their supervisors to ignore the laws concerning type and amount of fish catch.

F & G employees are complaining of a lack of a initiative by the department in promulgating new regulations to deal with such issues as deforestation of private land and diversion of streams. There is a widespread perception among employees that political pressures have rendered them useless, but the department refused, until ordered by Judge McCabe, to release the results of an employee poll detailing frustration within the ranks.

F & G is now on everybody's shit list in the state. Rank and file hunters, traditionally strong supporters of F & G, feel slighted in the deer lotteries conducted by F & G. They are also mad that high paying hunters on ranches can endanger the vitality of the deer, Pronghorn and Elk populations through shooting fawns and rutting deer. Sport fishers and small-scale commercial fishers are concerned about fish depletion, and are pressuring F & G to impose tighter restrictions on gill nets along the California coast (an unlikely scenario). Even conservative Californians are bothered by the stench of illegal opportunism emanating from F & G.

The purely political aspect of these scandals has also received its due in the press, alongside the specific abuses in the field. On August 31, Senator H.L. Richardson, a hunter, held a smoke filled barbecue at his ranch in the Sierra foothills. The president of the California Sportsman's Lobby, a lobbyist from the National Rifle Association (which fought for the lion slaughter), and others of their ilk roasted Elk and drank Coors. They planned the firing of F & G Executive Secretary Cribbs, who, although he facilitated the Commission's Cougar decision, has apparently not gone far enough to satisfy the special interests at the barbecue. Three days later Cribbs was asked to resign. (He fought off the firing attempt by successfully calling for public review of the decision.)

This gathering, publicized by a candidate for F & G director who was present, illustrates the root problem in the agency. The Commissioners are political appointees representing powerful special interests. They, and the interests they represent, are the beneficiaries of Governor Deukmejian's gratitude for their support of him. They reward their supporters in much the same way they were rewarded, with appointments, prejudiced policies, and non-enforcement of laws which don't suit them.

The legislature has formed a special investigative committee to look into the events at F & G, but the committee is chaired by Jim Costa, the anti-environmental chairperson of the Water, Parks and Wildlife Committee. Gary Condit, who exposed the deer lottery scandal and who is on the commission that will look at ACA 44, is also on the investigative committee. The results of the investigation will play a large role in the fate of ACA 44, the F & G restructuring bill.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

Write to members of the Elections, Reapportionment & Constitutional Amendments Committee supporting the Earth First! alternative to ACA 44 (see Litha 87), which would mandate immediate replacement of the current Commission with a Commission featuring strong environmental representation. Members of the committee include Chairperson Peter Chacon (L.A.) and Vice Chairperson Richard Mountjoy (Arcadia). Write to Governor Deukmejian urging him to redeem his poor record and appoint not a rancher, not a hunter, and not a political vassal, but a bona fide environmentalist as director of Fish and Game. Addresses are: Governor Deukmejian, State Capitol, Sacramento, CA 95814; legislators, same address.

Michael Robinson is a veteran California EF! activist.

Lou Gold....

Continued from page 11

road, which has been shut down since the 1983 protests, because it was near salvageable timber.

During the fire, people set aside prejudices, bureaucratic redtape and the profit-motive. There were problems, but people proved again that if they would lead, their institutions would follow. Now we face the challenge of not letting petty concerns and old ways get between us and a new beginning. We shouldn't expect easy solutions. Change is difficult... for all of us. Perhaps the real work is just about to begin.

Lou Gold is now touring the US, lecturing and showing a stunning slide show to generate support for creation of a Siskiyou National Park. Lou will be in Wisconsin, November 4-18; and Texas, November 20 - December 18. If you wish to arrange a talk for Lou, contact him in November via Bob Kaspar in Wisconsin, in December via Barb Dugelby in Texas (see Directory), or anytime via Beth Howell in Oregon (POB 13070, Portland, OR 97213; 503-281-4486).

Siskiyou Plan Released

by The Captain

After years of stalling by the Forest Service, and repeated delays caused by the southern Oregon timber industry, the draft plan for Siskiyou National Forest was unveiled September 27. Knowing that in the new plan the Forest Service would have to admit that the forest is being overcut, the local timber industry had used a variety of tactics to keep the plan from being released so they could continue to pillage the Klamath Mountains under the guidelines of the old plan. Timber industry pressure had also caused renewal of timber sales in the Siskiyou National Forest's North Kalmiopsis Roadless Area this summer, ending a moratorium on development. The old forest plan dictated an unsustainably high timber cut level. This, coupled with the fact that the timber industry had successfully excluded the old growth forests from protection (thanks to the help of their representatives in Congress, Les AuCoin and Mark Hatfield), entailed a decision to liquidate the largest remaining undesignated wilderness on the West Coast.

The preferred plan of the Siskiyou NF, like most of the forest plans being released across the country, is a testament to how the timber industry and its allies have corrupted the planning process. Although the plan does acknowledge the timber mining currently taking place, it continues the same course, by which the FS aims to eliminate remaining unprotected wilderness. Here are some of the low-lights of the preferred plan:

*Over 20 miles of new road would be constructed and 131 miles of road reconstructed per year.

*150 million board feet of timber would be cut each year, mostly from old growth forest.

*75% of the forest would be open to the mining industry.

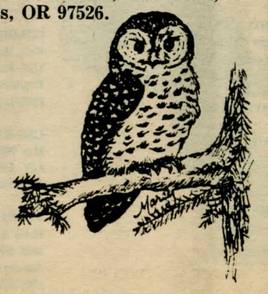
*Only 3% of the roadless area on the forest would remain roadless.

*The Bald Mountain and Silver Peak roads in the North Kalmiopsis would be completed.

This "balance," as the Forest Service calls it, would destroy over 1/3 of a million acres of roadless area, and would replace thousands of acres of the most diverse coniferous forest on Earth with monoculture tree farms. There are 12 alternatives offered in addition to the preferred; of these, alternative M is the closest to being balanced. Under this alternative, remaining roadless areas stay roadless. Logging would be permitted on land that is roaded, using 250 year rotation periods.

The forests of southern Oregon have gained increased national attention in the five years since Earth First! began a campaign of civil disobedience with the Bald Mountain road blockades. Many people have risked their liberty and lives in this struggle. Now this temperate rainforest and its defenders need your help.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Send a postcard or letter and say that you want all the remaining roadless areas left intact – hands off the North Kalmiopsis. Ask the Forest Service to preserve the area for a proposed Siskiyou National Park. Send comments to: Forest Supervisor Ron McCormick, Siskiyou National Forest, POB 440, Grants Pass, OR 97526.



The Earth First! Directory

The Earth First! Directory lists the contact points for the international Earth First! movement. It is divided into three sections: 1) National EF! offices and task forces in the United States, and international contacts; 2) Active EF! Chapters or Groups; and 3) Contact persons where there is as yet no active EF! group. If you are interested in becoming active with the Earth First! movement, contact the folks listed for your area.

Earth First! The Radical Environmental Journal is an independent entity within the international Earth First! movement, and is not the newsletter of the Earth First! movement. It does, however, provide a forum for Earth First!ers around the world. This directory is provided as a service to independent EF! groups. If you would like to be listed as a contact or as a group, please contact Bob Kaspar (305 N. Sixth St., Madison, WI 53704 (608)241-9426). Please send address changes or corrections to him also. If you do not have a phone number listed, please send it to him. Bob acts as coordinator for local EF! groups for the EF! movement.

ATTENTION ALL CONTACTS

If you are not listed in the EF! Directory it is because you did not contact Bob Kaspar in time to keep from being purged. If you wish to be relisted as a contact, please get in touch with Bob. The EF! Directory will undergo semi/annual purge/updates in order to list only active contacts with correct addresses. Please send all changes of addresses, status, etc. to Bob and not to the Tucson office. Thank you!

NATIONAL EF!

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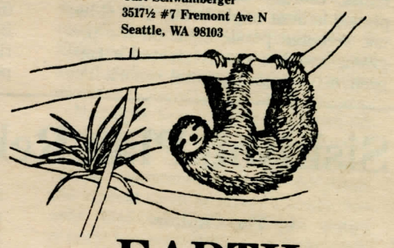


EARTH FIRST! EVENTS

***NEW MEXICO EARTH FIRST! RENDEZVOUS. The next New Mexico EF! Rendezvous will be held the first week of December, near Albuquerque. The exact time and place remain to be decided. Call Brad at (505)873-0299 for specifics. The Rendezvous will coincide with the annual meeting of the New Mexico Cattle Growers Association, December 3-5, at the Convention Center in Albuquerque. A direct action to confront the welfare ranchers will follow the Rendezvous. Workshop topics may include paper monkeywrenching, Ojo Power Line, BLM wilderness, Earth rituals, CD, guerrilla theatre, wolf reintroduction, and the WIPP by-pass road.**

*EARTH FIRST! ROADSHOW. The EF! road tour being organized by Roger Featherstone still has vacancies on its schedule. Contact Roger at Box DB, Bisbee, AZ 85603 (602-432-4145) to arrange a show or to offer help. The tour is scheduled to run from January through April and will focus on rainforests, Grand Canyon uranium mining, general EF!, and/or Grizzlies.

*EARTH FIRST! BIODIVERSITY PROJECT. The Biodiversity Project continues to need information from wildlife biologists, other scientists and naturalists. Do you know of troubled but unprotected wildlife species in the contiguous US? Do you know of species on public lands that should be managed as "sensitive" or of "special concern" to prevent population declines? Do you know of species which should be but are not protected under the Endangered Species Act, or whose listing is being improperly delayed by the Reagan administration? This information is needed to develop effective administrative, legal, and public education programs. Anonymity is assured. Sources of information will be kept confidential upon request. (See Lughnasadh 87, p.9, for report from Biodiversity Project. Note new address in this issue's Directory.)

*APPALACHIAN EARTH FIRST! NEWSLETTER. Yes, there is a newsletter for the Mid-Atlantic/Appalachian area. If interested in receiving copies of *Appalachian Earth First!*, or if you have information on issues in the region, or if you have anything else to contribute (including cash!), send it to: Celeste Kennedy, 2257 Hatton St, VA Beach, VA 23451.

*DANA LYONS TOUR. Washington EF!'s superb singer Dana Lyons will tour the East in December. His schedule is as follows: December 4 or 5, Washington, DC, to be announced; Dec 11, 8:30 PM, Swarthmore College, Philadelphia; Dec 13, 7 PM, Uptown Coffeehouse, NY, 4450 Fieldston Rd. (at corner of Manhattan College Pkwy) at the Riverdale Yonkers Society for Ethical Culture [verily, we are a diverse movement!]; Dec 18, 8 PM, Cambridge Center for Adult Education (Boston), 56 Brattle St, Cambridge; Dec 27, 7:30 PM, Cafe Lena, Saratoga Springs, NY.

*EF!/REDES BENEFIT. On November 13, there will be a benefit at the College of Marin featuring Joe Kane's slide show of the first team to travel the entire length of the Amazon. Proceeds will go to EF! and to REDES, a coalition of 20 environmental groups in Central America. For information, contact Bay Area EF! (address in Directory).

*PONIEWAZ & ANTLER TOUR. Jeff Poniewaz and Antler, two poets frequently visited by the muse of Deep Ecology, plan to hit the road in 1988. They seek folks willing to arrange readings. They volunteer a portion of whatever admission money they make to the Earth First! and rainforest causes. Antler's *Factory*, published by Lawrence Ferlinghetti's City Light Books in 1980, is an epic example of how poetry can monkeywrench ecocidal mindsets. Allen Ginsberg called it "the most enlightening & magnanimous American poem I've seen of 60s and 70s decades." Gary Snyder and Art Goodtimes also praised it. Jeff's *Dolphin Leaping in the Milky Way*, his collected poems of 1975-82, features a debate between Reagan and Thoreau that Jeff arranged using actual quotes. Jeff and Antler say they take to the road in the spirit of Whitman who invoked poets who would be "itinerant gladness scatterers." In spring they plan to travel east from Milwaukee to New York City and along the coast, hoping to read also in Ohio and Pennsylvania. In summer they plan to read the length of the West Coast, and in the Southwest and Texas. EF!ers interested in arranging a reading in their area should write to them at 1711-A E. Belleview Pl., Milwaukee, WI 53211.

*WILDERNESS LEADERS CONFERENCE. The Colorado Environmental Coalition (CEC) will hold the 11th annual Colorado Wilderness Leaders Conference at Friendship Hall in Montrose, CO, Nov. 14-15. Registration fee will be $15. The meeting will feature three subjects: Saturday — Wild & Scenic Rivers, and BLM wilderness review; Sunday — National Forest wilderness bill for Colorado (which has been stalled in Congress since 1983 because of the Wilderness water rights controversy). For info, contact Kirk Koepsel at CEC's office, 393-0466; or write to CEC, 2239 E Colfax Ave, Denver, CO 80206.

Earth First! Confronts Virginia Tree Nazis

by Coyote

As the subconscious mists slowly gave way to conscious thought, I found myself looking up the trunk of a noble White Pine. Owing to a nine-hour drive and lack of sleep, my confused mind took a few minutes to realize that the muted background sounds came from the North River, not morning traffic through the congested arteries of suburbia to which I had grown accustomed. A howl finally brought me to my senses — I was at the Appalachian Earth First! Rendezvous! I hopped out of my sleeping bag and into ALL my clothes — damn that Foreman, I thought he was just kidding about that ice-age stuff!

By Saturday afternoon, nearly 60 Earth First!ers had arrived and we had educated ourselves about how poorly the George Washington National Forest (GWNF) is being managed. A briefing of the current forest practices (e.g. 60-year rotations, lack of sensitive species management plan, extensive road building) and a tour of a nearby clearcut convinced us that action was needed.

Saturday night, we shivered around a blazing campfire. Among our ranks were EF!ers from New Hampshire to North Carolina, from Arizona to Washington, and from the Southeast Alaska Conservation Council and the Sea Sheperd Society. On Sunday we painted signs and planned our assault on the timber beasts of the GWNF.

EF! demo outside George Washington NF headquarters. Photo by RF Mueller.

We were all too happy to leave the campground on Monday morning, after three days of harassment by the local *Freddies* (claimed by a sober Bob Mueller to be an acronym for 'Futile Rape Eagerly Done and Done in Endless Sequence'!), local sheriffs, and an obnoxious campground host. Soon, 25 of us were marching toward the GWNF headquarters in Harrisonburg. There to meet us were several TV networks and 15 taciturn law enforcement agents and Freddies. Within minutes of initiating our sign-toting and chanting outside the headquarters, our numbers swelled to 75. After impromptu street theatre and informing the press of our motives, five of us ascended to the fourth floor — the bowels of the beast. The secretary informed us that "the Forest Supervisor is at a meeting and we don't know where he is"! Minutes later we were informed that we could speak with the acting Forest Supervisor, but only one at a time. The "Spirit of the Bear" (an enigmatic man, in disguise, known to some by his initials 'J.C.') went to present our demands. The remaining four of us spoke with reporters and admired the small-scale replica of a logging truck and case of rattlesnake tails both prominently displayed on a wall.

When Jasper reappeared, we were told that the acting (and exhausted) Forest Supervisor would not speak with any more of us and that we could express our comments in letter form! In defiance of the Forest Circus, Bob Mueller stated the EF! demands to the press, during which time the head Beast was seen scurrying out a back door, a coward to the teeth. We abandoned the FS confines and rejoined our fellow protesters outside. The demonstration ended with a powerful howl — a reminder of the wildness yet to return.

We left the GWNF headquarters with renewed hope for the forests of the East. Appalachian Earth First! had made its debut, the Freddies were on the run, and most importantly — we knew we'd be back!

Woodpeckers' Rebellion

by Bushjuan

The Woodpeckers Rebellion anti-clearcutting Pow Wow, held near Paoli, Indiana, September 25-27, brought together forest advocates from 20 states, ranging from passive, lobbying-oriented conservationists to radical direct actionists. Organized largely by the redoubtable Ned Fritz, author of *Sterile Forest*, the Pow Wow featured speeches by two Congressmen and many environmental leaders, music by Bill Oliver and local fiddle players, and strategizing by the 200 or so participants. The setting was conducive to forming plans for action: The idyllic Lazy Black Bear Farm in the Hoosier National Forest lies near tiny remnants of old growth in one of the most threatened forests in the US. Indeed several speakers labeled the forest plan for the Hoosier (now out in final form and under appeal by environmentalists) "the worst" of the 72 National Forest plans so far released.

Pow Wow participants set tentative plans for protests on October 24, a national day of actions against clearcuts on National Forests. Woodpecker rebels, including Earth First!ers in Texas and places east, will bring the media to clearcuts in National Forests and plant trees or perform other types of symbolic protest to call public attention to the need for Congressional action to stop clearcutting.

One of the US representatives who spoke, Jim Johnston (D-IN), is willing to introduce a bill to limit clearcutting on National Forests to 25% of each forest. Johnston, although a junior member of Congress, does have clout on forest issues, for he serves on a forestry subcommittee in the House. Clearly, such a bill is too weak, but Pow Wow participants gained some encouragement from the mere fact that a limit on Forest Service abuse may be in sight.

Few participants, however, were encouraged by the words of a guest speaker who will soon be superintendent of the Hoosier National Forest. This Freddie bureaucrat was typical of his ilk — an amicable man, not overly astute, with a propensity toward prevarication. Thanks to Texas Earth First!ers, he faced a banner saying "Stop The Tree Nazis," as he spoke to the yawning crowd. Following his insipid speech, Kalmiopsis protector Lou Gold countered his claims, in particular noting that until the overall cut on National Forests is reduced, no Freddies' platitudes can hide the fact that our forests are being destroyed.

During his designated speaking time, Lou Gold warned us that an anti-clearcutting bill is not enough. The overall cut in National Forests must be reduced. In separate conversation among EF!ers, Lou explained a regional difference he noticed at the Pow Wow. Many Texas activists, largely because of the nature of their forests and the abuse thereof, perceive clearcutting to be the primary problem we must fight. Lou and other Northwest activists — realizing that selection cutting could be nearly as bad on some steep lands as clearcutting and would, per force, consume more acreage for a given amount of timber — see excessive allowable cut on National Forests as at least as serious a problem. EF!ers at the Pow Wow agreed that fine goal is the end of all timber cutting on National Forests.

Among other edifying speakers were Texans George Russell and Ned Fritz, and Deanne Kloepfer of The Wilderness Society. Deanne provided an overview of the Forest Service planning process, explaining how the FS is violating the National Forest Management Act — which news was especially grim considering that NFMA would not adequately protect our forests even if obeyed.

During a field trip to the Pioneer Mothers, a nearby 88-acre old growth preserve, a woman asked what to do when the appeals of FS plans fail. An EF!er suggested putting one's body between the forest and its destroyers. This statement led to a lively discussion about EF! tactics.

The Pow Wow ended with participants inspired to renew their struggles to protect their National Forests. Many left with the impression that positive change will soon be forced upon the Forest Service.

Editor's note: We will soon report about plans for a national day of EF! protests against the Forest Service. This Forest Service D-Day will be largely organized by the legendary Mike Roselle, and may take place on John Muir's birthday next April.

COWS Out of Mt. Diablo!

by Mark Rhoades

Editor's note: In our Eostar 87 issue, we reported on the exciting possibility of the California Department of Parks removing cattle from Mt. Diablo State Park. The following is an update on the battle between ranchers and environmentalists over the issue of grazing in Mt. Diablo Park.

On September 22, another meeting was held by the Mt. Diablo State Park planning team to discuss the possible removal of most cattle from the park. Unlike the last meeting, where environmentalists were scarcely represented, 15 Earth First!ers came to this meeting, staging beforehand a protest in front of the auditorium where the meeting was to take place. Opposing us were the ranchers, developers, and associated scum. The meeting became a heated debate between them and us.

For the sake of brevity I will mention only a couple arguments presented in the debate. I will designate ranchers' opinions with an "M" for moronic, and our opinions with an "I" for intelligent.

1) **M**: Cattle eat grass, which reduces fire hazards.

I: Records kept over the past five years indicate that cattle had little if any effect on fires. When cattle overgraze enough to suppress fire, it is during the wrong time of year. Also, cattle have been removed from areas like Lake Tahoe, Crystal Cove, and parts of Livermore, where alternative methods of fire suppression have proven effective.

2) **M**: It will cost taxpayers much money to reseed the mountain with native grasses.

I: True, however, taxpayers had to foot the bill to have the non-native Crested Wheat Grass planted for the ranchers. The state (and nation) would save money in the long run by ending welfare ranching.

Earth First! is now planning another protest for October 26 in front of the Parks and Recreation offices in Sacramento. If all else fails, we plan to file a lawsuit to force the Parks Department to enforce its own codes.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: The ranchers are fighting so vigorously because they know that if they lose it will set a national precedent against welfare ranching. Your letters can help set this precedent. The Parks Department has proven to be sensitive to public pressure on this issue. Send comments and questions to: Stuart Hong, Gary Fregien, and Bob Hare, all of Mt. Diablo State Park General Planning Team, CA Dept of Parks and Recreation, POB 942896, Sacramento, CA 94296. For more information, contact Jeff Hoffman at 415-549-9534, or Mark Rhoades at 415-827-2320 or #21 Malta Circle, Concord, CA 94519.

LETTERS FOR GOPHER TORTOISE URGENTLY NEEDED

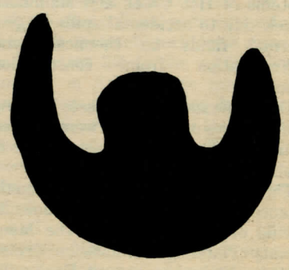
The Gopher Tortoise is key species of the Florida uplands. Its long, cool burrows provide needed shelter for dozens of other creatures, including the threatened Indigo Snake, the Florida Mouse and the Gopher Frog. These large vegetarian tortoises have lifespans comparable to those of humans, reaching reproductive maturity between 10 and 20 years of age and living to be 60 to 80 years old. Eggs and young tortoises are very vulnerable to predation, however; and, on average, a female tortoise produces young that survive to adulthood only once in nine years. For this reason, the survival of the species depends upon those few tortoises which attain maturity continuing to produce clutches of eggs for many years.

Gopher Tortoises and their burrow commensals are suffering a severe population decline in Florida, as a result of both increasing development on their upland habitat and continued human predation. In view of the reproductive biology of the Gopher Tortoise, even a low level of harvest of adult tortoises adversely affects the population. Wildlife biologists, the Gopher Tortoise Council and the Florida Nongame Wildlife Advisory Council have called for a moratorium on the harvest of Gopher Tortoises in Florida. The tortoises are legally protected in all other Southeastern states in which they have a significant range.

With less than 25% of the live weight being edible meat, tortoises are expensive fare, consumed primarily out of the mistaken belief that they possess aphrodisiac or blood-pressure-lowering properties. Their consumption is often extremely inhumane as well as deleterious to the species, since standard procedure is to cut away the lower shell and remove the legs and limb girdles (all that is eaten) while the tortoise is alive, then leave it to die.

The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission will review the status of the Gopher Tortoise within the next month, and the decision to close the harvest could be made at this time. If the season on tortoises is allowed to remain open, tortoises in Florida will face a new threat: Since developers of upland habitat are now frequently being required to have tortoise colonies relocated to other sites, often at considerable expense, a systematic recruitment of tortoise "pullers" to rid land of toroises is likely to occur. There is evidence that this is already happening. On October 4, a 160-acre Alachua County development site was reportedly overrun with pullers, using the flags set out by a relocation consulting firm to find and empty over 100 active burrows.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Write in support of harvest closure to: Colonel Robert M Brantly, FL Game & Fresh Water Fish Commission, 620 S Meridian St, Tallahassee, FL 32301. Letters to Governor Martinez and legislators will help too.



Greg King hanging 170 feet in the air to string the "Save The Old Growth" banner on MAXXAM land. Photo by Joe Cempa.

Tarzan and Jane Swing Through Redwoods Again

by Mokai

Editor's note: The day before sending the text to our typesetter, we received a news flash from northern California, where Northcoast Earth First! has just completed another daring action in defense of Humboldt County's Coast Redwoods. This is the latest in an escalating EF! campaign to save the world's largest remaining area of privately owned old growth redwoods.

After Greg's and Jane's last adventurous escape from the timber baron's guards (see last issue) Northcoast California Earth First! yearned for more action. Visions of a banner flying where a helicopter could film it grew in the minds of tree-huggers wandering the riparian flat at endangered All Species Creek.

So it was with enthusiasm that on September 27 Jane and Greg commenced climbing two more giant redwoods. Eighty feet up, they erected platforms and hauled up gear. They then suspended between the two trees a 40 foot banner. We had notified the media of the tree climb, and all that remained for a successful action was for the reporters to arrive, go up in a chopper, photograph, then land in the adjacent clearcut and take shots of the gory scene. We had decided to let the MAXXAM timber company (the corporation that bought Pacific Lumber and now owns the forest) learn of our action through the media — which they did. As local TV and national press broke the story, MAXXAM came hunting for the tree-sitters.

During the two days it took the loggers to find them, our heroes enjoyed a rest from their actions. Their peace was rudely shattered, however, when loggers swarmed toward them and swept the area for supporters. They threatened to cut down the tree-sitters, but then set up camp when they realized they could not convince the sitters to descend. The loggers were pissed because Greg and Jane had escaped last time. However, as time passed with Greg and Jane in the trees again, they couldn't help but begin to respect the tree-lovers' convictions.

On their fifth morning in the trees, Tarzan and Jane greeted the sheriff and asked for a ride to town. In an atmosphere of good cheer on the part of protesters, loggers, and cops, the tree-sitters surrendered. They now face several charges and civil action.

Skis & Steam Threaten Eastern Sierra

by Teneiya

The Eastern Sierra is facing new threats needing our immediate attention. The threats include proposals for more ski areas and for more geothermal projects.

SKI DEVELOPMENT: For information on the proposed ski developments, see *EF!*, Brigid 1987. Also, write to Dean McAlister, POB 148, Mammoth Lakes, CA 93546 and request a copy of the draft EIR for the proposed Sherwin Ski Area. Submit comments on the EIR. State your opposition to any new ski development in the Sierra. See next issue for more info.

GEOTHERMAL DEVELOPMENT: Four proposals for 10-megawatt power plants are being reviewed in Mammoth Lakes, California. The plants would be in the same area as an existing geothermal plant near the junction of Highways 203 and 395. All of the proposed projects would have their own fluid transmission lines, power lines, access roads, production and re-injection wells, and an acre of electrical generating turbines and cooling towers. The electricity to be generated would be fed into Southern California Edison's grid.

Negative effects that these projects would have include:

1) Drawdown of the shallow freshwater aquifer due to cooling water needs; Mammoth Lakes already has a shortage of water.

2) Degradation of the freshwater ecosystems of Hot Creek and Mammoth Creek due to accidental spills of geothermal fluids or chemicals and sedimentation from construction runoff.

3) Economic and esthetic losses if spring temperatures or flow rates were reduced in the Hot Creek Gorge as a result of geothermal fluid extraction.

The first proposed project, Mammoth/Chance, is proposed by Bonneville Pacific of Salt Lake City. The Mono County Planning Commission denied their conditional use permit. Bonneville Pacific will appeal that decision.

The second project, Mammoth Pacific II & III, is proposed by the operator of the existing Mammoth Pacific I plant. The use permit for Mammoth Pacific II was approved by the Mono County Planning Commission. Sierra Club will appeal this decision. Mammoth Pacific III will probably be approved later.

The third project, PLES I, is also being proposed by the operator of Mammoth Pacific I. PLES I would be on Forest Service land and under BLM jurisdiction. BLM will undoubtedly approve this project. This project needs an Air Quality permit from the Great Basin Unified Air Pollution Control District.

What you can do: Write to the Mono County Board of Supervisors, POB 715, Bridgeport, CA 93517, supporting the decision of the Planning Commission on Mammoth/Chance and the Sierra Club's appeal on Mammoth Pacific II. Write to the Great Basin Unified Air Pollution Control District, 157 Short St, Suite 6, Bishop, CA 93514, asking them to deny the Air Quality permit to PLES I. Write to the BLM, 873, N Main St, Bishop, CA 93514, asking them to deny the use permit. For information, write Eastern Sierra EF!, POB 22, Lee Vining, CA 93541.

Maine EF! Focuses on Land Speculator

by Gary Lawless

During the Earth First! meeting at the Gulf of Maine Bioregional Congress in August, people from several states mentioned the Patten Corporation as a particularly prominent enemy of the environment. We recommend the August 21 issue of the *Maine Times* for their investigative report on Patten, the largest corporate land speculator in New England. We ask you to join us in actions against Patten, as a beginning issue for EF! in New England.

Three-fourths of Patten's customers come from the Boston area. Patten gives a slide show sales pitch to these people, which is advertised in Boston newspapers and on the radio. We suggest that Earth First!ers attend these events and either 1) watch the show and then ask hard questions; or 2) picket and leaflet outside the show, letting people know the real practices of the Patten organization. (The New York state attorney general's office charged Patten with false advertising, including making "incomplete statements" about costs and financing methods. In Vermont the consumer fraud division of the state attorney general's office is investigating Patten. Patten is guilty of failing to meet state and local environmental regulations; locating subdivisions in small New England towns, which lack strong zoning controls; using legal loopholes to avoid state environmental review; and buying some of New England's unique natural areas — especially waterfront properties — to subdivide. See *Maine Times*, 8-21.) If you know dates and locations, tell us so we can give information to others.

We hope to list and map Patten locations. We recently visited one of their sites, and found it to be completely deserted, except for bulldozers, trucks and other equipment. We urge you to visit these sites, perhaps leaving placards or other reminders of our displeasure with this destruction of pristine habitat for profit. Be creative. We will serve as an information center for site and presentation locations. We need people to write letters, leaflet, and generally spread the word on Patten. Contact us: Gulf of Maine Earth First!, 61 Maine St, Brunswick, ME 04011 (207-729-5083).

Gary Lawless, EF!'s Maine contact, wrote a longer version of this for a GOMEF! news alert.

Update on the Tongass National Forest

by SEACC

Momentum is building for the campaign of the Southeast Alaska Conservation Council (SEACC) to reform management of the Tongass National Forest (see Brigid 86). At latest count, 137 representatives and 13 senators have co-sponsored the Tongass Timber Reform Act (HR 1516 in the House; S 708 in the Senate). The bill would help restrain the Freddies, who, in effect, pay two Southeast Alaska pulp mills, one of which is Japanese-owned, to clear virgin old growth forest. The Forest Service presently loses 99 cents per dollar invested in Tongass timbering, for an average annual loss of $50 million. The Tongass Timber Reform Act (TTRA) would amend the Alaska Lands Act of 1980 by subjecting the present automatic Tongass subsidy of at least $40 million to annual Congressional appropriations scrutiny, and canceling the accompanying harvest goal of 450 million board feet per year. It would also end the exemption of the Tongass from certain provisions of the National Forest Management Act.

Nonetheless, the TTRA would do little more than bring the Tongass to the same level of mismanagement practiced on other National Forests. Thus, SEACC is working to add strengthening amendments in the House to cancel the two pulp mills' 50-year contracts and to designate more Wilderness on the Tongass. Presently, Louisiana Pacific-Ketchikan and Alaska Pulp Company — the pulp mill owners — have unprecedented power to demand profits on the timber they purchase no matter what the cost of the timber sale to the US taxpayers — this despite the fact that the two companies have breached their contracts and defrauded the government. If key habitat areas are not protected and the pulp mills are not divested of these contracts, Tongass high volume old growth will be liquidated in 20-40 years.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

Send letters to your representative and senators asking them to co-sponsor HR 1516 and S 708 and support strengthening amendments. Write soon, as amendments will be added during mark-up, probably in November. Addresses are: representative, US House of Representatives, Wash., DC 20515; senators, US Senate, DC 20510. If you want more information, or would like to host a slide or video show, contact SEACC's temporary DC office: SEACC, c/o National Audubon Society, 801 Pennsylvania Ave, SE, DC 20003.

SEACC, led by EF! co-founder Bart Koehler, has become one of the most effective regional wilderness groups in the US. (Donations can be sent to SEACC, POB 021692, Juneau, AK 99802.)

EARTH FIRST!

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"Dangerous" Tendencies in Earth First!?

An Introduction

It has been surprising to some of us that the Earth First! movement has come under so little criticism during the past seven years. We are, after all, turning our backs on the central notion of anthropocentrism that fuels Marxism, Capitalism, Christianity and Secular Humanism alike. Moreover, we have been associated with some decidedly impolite methods of expressing our point of view. It was then with almost a sense of relief that we heard of Sen. James A. McClure's (a Republican senator from Idaho representing the Louisiana-Pacific timber company) attacking of Earth First! on the floor of the Senate this year. Several other worthies for the forest industry, including the nationally syndicated columnist Tom Sowell, joined in. The now-famous spiking incident at the Groveland L-P mill in California was the impetus for these attacks.

More surprising were the charges of "fascism" and "racism" directed at Dave Foreman from several inconsequential "anarchist" punkzines in the US and Canada. These themes were then picked up by the Big Daddy of American Anarchism, Murray Bookchin, in a papal bull he delivered at the Greens Conference in Amherst, Massachusetts, this July. Lumbering like the WWII German battleship Bismarck, Bookchin directed his heavy guns towards a variety of targets including Deep Ecologists like Devall, Sessions, and Naess, "eco-la-la" proponents like eco-feminist Charlene Spretnak, and "macho-mountain-men" and "eco-brutalists" like Dave Foreman.

Concurrently, a group of "eco-mutualists" from Olympia, Washington, got into several brouhahas at the Round River Rendezvous with Earth First!ers with whom they did not agree. Returning home, they produced a newsletter (Alien-Nation) to point out "dangerous tendencies within the Earth First! movement."

There have been other attempts both within and without Earth First! over the last year to encourage EF! to "mellow-out," shed its combative or "misanthropic" image, and otherwise become more "humanitarian."

Although **The Earth First! Journal** *does not purport to represent the "official" viewpoint of the Earth First! tribe, we feel it is important to bring to you, our readers, a discussion of this situation. This special section, then, tries to do just that. We are unfortunately unable to print Murray Bookchin's salvo (not only for its longwindedness but also because it is copyrighted by him and he told one EF!er at the Amherst gathering that he wouldn't allow anything of his to be reprinted in* **EF!**). *We do encourage those of you interested to order a copy of "Social Ecology Versus Deep Ecology" for $1.00 from Bookchin's Green Perspectives outfit, POB 111, Burlington, VT 05402. It is worth reading.*

We are presenting the Alien-Nation critique of Earth First!, although we forewarn the reader that there are differing views of what happened at the RRR than those they present. We hope to offer a reply from a member of the 87 RRR Committee in the Yule issue. One of the more thoughtful and articulate critiques of Earth First! comes from a previously unnoticed group called the International Music Workers Union. We appreciate their concern and include their commentary. We particularly compliment them on the exhaustive research and analysis which led them to their fair and high-minded position.

Prof. R. Wills Flowers from the University of Florida responds to Bookchin without hesitation despite Bookchin's formidable intellectual armament. And, naturally, Dave Foreman, being the eco-brute and macho Daniel Boone that he is, can't sit idly by with such fine opportunities at which to aim his typically bombastic, misanthropic pontifications. He treats us with two! *essays, one entitled "Whither Earth First!" which is largely a restatement of his speech at this year's Rendezvous, and the other concerning immigration from the south, entitled "Sanctuary — Is It A Solution?" The charming Chim Blea weighs into the debate with her analysis regarding the nastiness of the attacks in "Cat Tracks."*

Flippancy notwithstanding, these are important issues for EF! and Foreman does lay down the gauntlet. Where does Earth First! stand? Where do Earth First!ers stand? In the Yule issue we will present several additional essays on this subject and we elicit letters from our readers in response to all of this. Your views, hopefully thoughtful ones, are encouraged.

— The Editors

Alien Nation

Editors' note: The following is from the newsletter "Alien-Nation," written by a group of eco-mutualists who condemn both the deep ecology of Earth First! and the social ecology of Murray Bookchin for their failure "to unify the social and ecological world views."

This newsletter has been created in order to put forth our group's understanding about the organization, Earth First! This newsletter is not meant to be an expose, but rather a point of departure for us from what we consider dangerous tendencies within Earth First! Our active involvement with the radical ecology movement continues and we hope this newsletter will help us better understand the long process still ahead of us.

After much internal discussion about how to address the issues, we decided to put out a newsletter in the form of an open letter to both the anarchist and radical ecology movements. We hope this newsletter will stimulate the types of discussions and analysis that allow us to be critical and yet constructive.

Our group in Olympia, Washington, has been working with Earth First! for about one year. Our original decision to join EF! was based on a perceived coincidence of philosophical and action-oriented points of view. We are anarchist communalists. That is, we believe in no state, anti-authoritarian relations, and communal living and decision making. Direct action is also an essential part of our belief. Theories and philosophies must be put into action (e.g. sabotage) or it all remains an intellectual arm-chair game. We also believe in a philosophical position we articulate as eco-mutualism, that is, that human society and the natural world are not mutually exclusive. We must learn to live in an harmonious relationship with each other and the natural world without dominance of any sort as part of our lifestyles. When we first read the EF! literature coming out of Tucson, we were attracted to common ideas we shared with EF! We were excited about the strong statements regarding an anarchistically organized movement, a non-hierarchical structure, and an emphasis on decentralized direct action emanating from local groups. But even with this coincidental merging of ideas, there were troubling tendencies that we perceived within the EF! journal. For this reason, we had hesitation in calling ourselves members of EF!

EF! claims to be a movement, and not an organization, which contains many diverse and, at times, contradictory political philosophies and tactical positions. No one characterization can describe the "rank and file" of the various EF! regional and local groups. However, a dominant point of view and a distinct image has been cultivated and maintained within the organizational journal that comes out of Tucson. This image of a "rough and ready, red-necked, alcoholic, kick-ass hombre out to protect the wilderness" reeks of sexism, racism and the worst kind of wild west imagery. While it is an image obviously not shared by many of the people who gravitate to the direct actions of EF!, it is still the image that must ultimately be identified as Earth First! since none other is portrayed. It has become the opinion of our group that this image and point of view is real within the upper echelons of EF! and is extremely right wing, if not decidedly fascist in its orientation.

These conclusions are based upon two events which occurred this summer. One was the anarchist gathering in Minneapolis and the other was the EF! rendezvous. There was a distinct criticism of EF! that we encountered at the convention from a person from *Fifth Estate* who presented ample evidence that EF! not only was racist in its approach, but fascist in its attitude about censorship and authoritarian control. At the workshop on monkey-wrenching which we conducted, we argued that, yes, there were these tendencies in EF!, but that there wasn't an organization in America that didn't have some of these tendencies in it. We felt that EF! was the first anarchistically oriented mass organization that has existed in a long time in America. There seemed to be room for progressive anarchists to work and struggle within the movement. We left the convention feeling positive about the events and determined to raise some of those more disturbing questions at the rendezvous.

The rendezvous presented us with what we felt was a perfect occasion to share with EF! the anarchist literature we had obtained at the gathering and the book we had published. It was an opportunity to talk about anti-authoritarianism and non-hierarchical relationships. We set up a small literature table at the gathering place where other literature was available. Our reception was favorable with many.

One of the items we wished to present for discussion was a letter Ed Abbey had written to the "Bloomsbury Review" (April-May 1986). We were disturbed to learn of his stance on immigration which we viewed as overtly racist. Abbey approached us while we were tabling and one of our group questioned him about the letter. Our position was that the article ignored imperialism and exploitation upon the Third World by developed capitalist and socialist countries. Abbey's response was wrapped in a biological "control of population" theory and an ethnocentric view of northern European culture as being the supreme culture. Others joined the discussion until it became a lively debate attended by a crowd of about 30. To our astonishment though, the argument was halted suddenly by the Rendezvous Committee. They attempted to shut the open discussion down by using several tactics. We were asked who we were, what we had to do with EF!, what our books had to do with EF!, and what anarchism had to do with EF! Though we were perplexed with these attempts to discredit us, we readily explained our motivations for being at the rendezvous. The Committee then announced that we were not allowed to remain and sell our books because of a new rule which had been created on the spot. If we failed to comply with the decidedly selective enforcement of this rule (the

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Alien . . .

Continued from page 17

Green Party, Animal Lib, and Rainforest Network were some of the other political perspectives represented on the tables) we could be forcibly removed. When told we had to leave, it became apparent to us that any open discussion, including criticism, was not going to be tolerated. We were faced with suppression. To our dismay, our ideas were perceived as a threat; this was clouded in their sophisticated tactic of condemning the selling of material.

The Committee allegedly took a vote on our fate and we were told to attend to plead our case. Our group decided not to attend, on principle that we were being arbitrarily harassed about our books. After all, other organizations were distributing their information, we weren't even claiming to be a separate organization, and EF! thought it was fine to sell material as long as 50% was contributed to them.

The next day, we set up the lit table and were immediately approached by Committee members who said that they had decided we could not stay and sell our books. We felt that was purposely obscuring the real issue, censorship, so we agreed to distribute our material asking for donation only. When it became apparent to them that we would not leave and not wishing to focus more attention on us, they agreed to our terms. We asked them if they understood what anarchism means. They denounced anarchy as equivalent to chaos and left hurriedly.

After this incident, we felt it was important to seek other people who called themselves anarchists, and people interested in the ideas of anarchy. A proposal was put forth to organize an affinity meeting in the form of an "anarchist potluck" that evening. We attended with the intent of opening discussion on anarchy and how it related to EF! It was a surprise to find 50 people gathered at the potluck. Considerably varied views of anarchy were expressed. Many there felt strongly about individualism and their desire to express it with freedom. Only a handful of people talked about anarchy in terms of a political, as opposed to personal, philosophy.

We were concerned that a movement which calls itself non-hierarchical seems to have a central power structure. We felt this was manifested by Tucson's tight control over the journal and money. One of our group mentioned an interest in a dialogue on this and was shouted down. We were told that if we didn't like the general EF! view, we could start our own paper. Again, open discussion in the form of criticism, which we feel is vital to the growth of any movement, was short circuited.

Another of our group presented an issue which disturbed us deeply. An article entitled "Population and AIDS" in the EF! journal May, 1987 by Miss Ann Thropy (a man's pseudonym) advocated the AIDS virus as a necessary solution to control human population. We were outraged at the idea that if the AIDS epidemic didn't exist, radical environmentalists would have to invent it. Our position was that as anarchists within EF!, we needed to combat this type of attitude at all levels. No one responded to our viewpoint and it fell flat. Instead some people attacked our group for criticizing Ed Abbey's stance on immigration. They not only supported his view wholeheartedly, but further elaborated by suggesting that a new small pox virus should be released on the world.

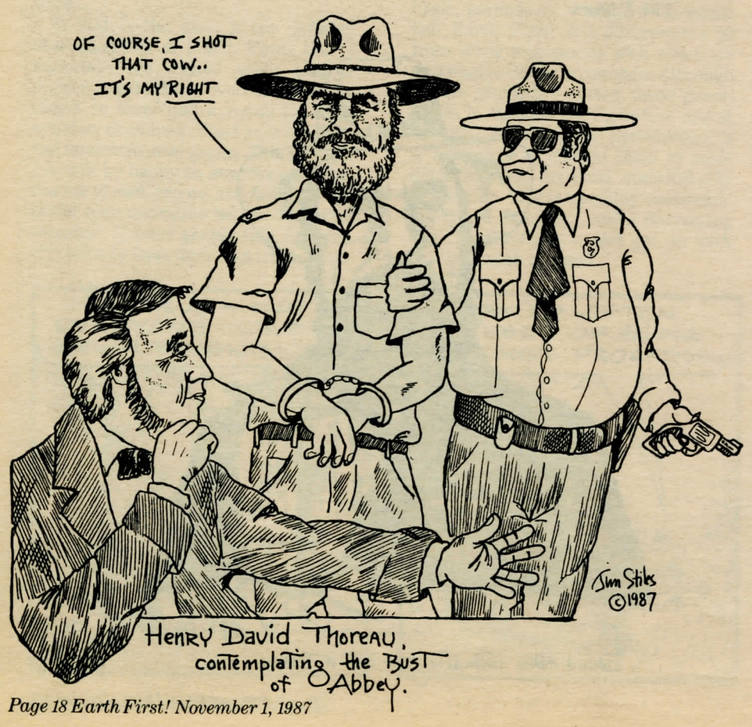
That night a group paraded up and down the campsite under the guise of darkness, cracking a bullwhip and chanting "No more Earth First! wimps." "Down with humans." "I'm a humanoid" and other such macho slogans. Many of us considered this behavior nothing short of KKK type tactics and wanted nothing to do with people who practice such cowardly intimidation. We knew that a definite crossroads had been reached with the EF! organization and that our direction needed to be discussed carefully between ourselves.

This article is the outcome of that discussion and our conclusions are as follows. It is clear that the anarchy that is (was) advocated by the EF! organizers is of the libertarian type. Libertarianism is based on the idea of "limited" government and an extreme right wing form of laissez faire small capitalist society. To have a "Don't Tread on Me" banner and huge American flag at the "Sagebrush Patriots Rally" does not represent the type of anarchy we advocate. The "rugged individualism" of the American frontier is the ideal of the EF! organizers.

We also feel that our philosophy of eco-mutualism, which attempts to realize an harmonious relationship between the natural and what we call human society (and this is the only way for survival), is not compatible with the direction that deep ecology is taking EF! Social relationships cannot be ignored in our approach. We advocate personal and social revolutionary measures to transform our relationships into non-dominating ones. The deep ecology of EF! is becoming human hating and finally a racist ideal for advanced capitalist countries to maintain their dominance over the rest of the world and its resources. Believing that nature has intrinsic worth is only part of the equation. Without the social transformation to an egalitarian society, deep ecology (EF! style) can lead to the idea of the "life-boat" theory; that is, the advanced capitalist societies fending off the rest of the world's masses to maintain their survival. The idea that we must protect what we have and stop eco-destruction in order to maintain our lifestyles is ultimately fascist.

Our group will continue to work for the revolutionary changes that are necessary if we are all (human and the natural world) to survive. We will no longer work under the EF! banner. Whether or not we will work with rank and file people from EF! depends on factors that must be evaluated on a case by case basis. We will remain principled in our criticism and offer it to anyone who asks why we will not work as EF! We hope many within EF! will begin to criticize the fascist tendencies within EF! We will support those that do. We must recognize that at the upper levels of the organization is a dangerous and manipulative right-wing core. Underneath the green is the ugly growth of fascism, and it must be rooted out.

Alien-Nation can be reached at POB 10122, Olympia, WA 98502.



"Dangerous" Tendenc

OF OLD WINE IN NEW BOTTLES
Taking up Bookchin's Challenge

by R. Wills Flowers

The deep ecology movement has in the last three years caught the public attention with amazing speed. With any movement, success spawns criticism, which is healthy, and envy, which is not. Recently, Murray Bookchin published his "challenge for the ecology movement": Social Ecology versus Deep Ecology (*Green Perspectives*, summer 87; available from POB 111, Burlington, VT 05402). Bookchin's purpose is to supplant deep ecology with his own brand of social activism, "social ecology." His critique of deep ecology is far reaching and strident. It is also rich in obfuscation, deception, and pointless invective.

Much of Bookchin's attack is directed at Bill Devall, Dave Foreman, Arne Naess, and George Sessions. These writers can deal with the stream of misrepresentations and gratuitous insults directed at them. My purpose here is to discuss some of Bookchin's more general attacks and his own ideological merchandise.

Ecofascism, the imagined and the real

In recent years the term "ecofascism" has repeatedly been used in criticism of deep ecology, green politics, and even mainstream environmentalism. The term carries on a tradition from the 1960s when protesters yelled "Nazi" or "Fascist" at anyone who disagreed with them. The whole concept has been trivialized. Thus, *National Review* tries to link the German Greens to Hitler, and the director of the National Society for Medical Research tries to tar animal rights activists with a Third Reich brush (see *Utne Reader*, Feb/Mar 85 and April/May 85, respectively). The advent of deep ecology, however, has brought the squawks of "ecofascism" from a different quarter: philosophers like Richard Watson and Murray Bookchin and even animal rights theorists like Tom Regan. Criticisms vary but the common denominator seems to be that the wrath of these worthies is triggered whenever some environmentalist suggests that biological realities may require curbs on rampant individualism.

Bookchin seems especially fond of the term "ecofascism." He attempts to revive some of its shock value by reciting some minutiae of Third Reich culture: "blood-and-soil" cults, "naturalism" and the like. In so doing, he confuses Nazi substance with Nazi propaganda. On their way to power, Goebbels and his staff incorporated into Nazi propaganda every aspect of German life that could increase political support. Two popular movements at the time were "naturalism;" and "anti-capitalism." Bookchin recognizes Nazi "anti-capitalism" as a vote-getting ploy. This is one of many examples of Bookchin's double standard: "anti-capitalism" is "good" so its connection to Nazism must be superficial; "naturalism" is "bad" so it must be integrally connected with Nazism.

Despite the oceans of ink spilled since 1945, it is still difficult to understand what Hitler sought (perhaps this partly accounts for Bookchin's confusion). An exceptionally good discussion of this is John Tolland's biography of the Nazi leader. In his review of Hitler's rise to power, Tolland finds that the prison term marked the turning point. Before that, Hitler was just one of many anti-Semitic rabble-rousers in German politics. After his prison term, Hitler began to emerge from the pack of demagogues, gain influential friends in the industrial and military classes, and gain popularity with the "mainstream." The key event, Tolland found, was the writing of Hitler's book; not *Mein Kampf*, as is usually assumed, but a second unpublished manuscript in which he developed a unified political program. This program linked anti-Semitism and *Lebensraum*: Germany would seize the vast "unoccupied" lands to the east and develop them. The endemic inhabitants would give way to the progress of the unprecedentedly gifted Germanic Civilization. In short, if Tolland is correct, Hitler was an early and offbeat practitioner of developmentalism.

Only deep ecologists and some other environmentalists have attacked the anthropocentrism that spawned both developmentalism and Nazism. Deep ecology as advocated by Naess, Devall and Sessions is the most thorough critique of anthropocentrism and the most complete philosophical and political alternative.

There are more important things to be gained from considering this topic than merely parrying barbs from Bookchin and his ilk. Although nearly half a century has passed since the Holocaust, this event still seems to cause mental blocks in the analytical powers of mainstream historians and social commentators. In an article in *The New Republic* (10-27-86), Irving Howe expressed their dilemma: "Our subject resists the usual capacities of the mind... it leaves us intellectually disarmed... Neither encompassing theory nor religious faith enables us to... understand the final solution."

This is because conventional theory and religion are anthropocentrically based. Some of the mystification disappears when a more biocentric outlook is adopted. Hitler and his henchmen looked at Eastern Europe in much the same way multinational tycoons look at a rainforest today. The New Order ideology of the Master Race took the traditional "gap" between humans and non-humans and shifted it inward so as to leave most Eastern Europeans and Russians on the wrong side of the border. This opened formerly illegal ways of dealing with unwanted people. In the early stages of the invasion of Russia, Nazi planners decided to let Ukraine residents starve in the coming winter as they had no "practical value" in the New Order version of progress. Many writers have concentrated on the dehumanization campaign the Nazis launched against Jews and most other non-Aryans. Yet few have noticed a basic anthropocentric hypocrisy: what is accepted as a matter of course when humans are doing it to animals becomes "unparalleled evil" when humans do the same to other humans. In the Nazi anti-Semitic media blitz, even highly educated people not only accepted Master Racism but even volunteered to participate in its vilest activities. They had

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accepted the idea that some people were less than "human," and in our human-centered civilization there's nothing remarkable about shipping non-humans in boxcars or working them to death. That is how the "culture of Goethe, Schiller and Beethoven could produce Auschwitz."

A biocentric look at this historical episode also reveals lessons for the future. After World War I, Germany, a nation saturated with ideas of "progress" and "development" found itself shrunken, stripped of its colonies, and running out of resources. What the war did to Germany, the growth-mania of today will soon do to many other countries. When all exploitable resources have been exploited, will developmentalism wither away? Or will new classes of "exploitable" victims be created to keep the engine of "progress" running?

Bookchin the deep ecologist; Bookchin the anti-deep ecologist

After reading Bookchin's lengthy tirades against deep ecology, the reader might be surprised to learn that in 1984 Bookchin contributed an essay to a book on this now-repellent subject (*Deep Ecology*, Michael Tobias, ed., Avant Books, 1984). In that anthology (not to be confused with Devall's and Sessions' *Deep Ecology*), Bookchin appeared with Naess, Sessions, Catton and Garrett Harden (who this summer on national TV made the same suggestion about Ethiopia that Dave Foreman made to *Simply Living* magazine, i.e., sending aid to the starving millions ultimately increases the numbers that suffer). Bookchin 87 hates Heidegger but likes Paul Shepard (a "sincere naturalist"). (Henceforth, "Bookchin 84" refers to his *Deep Ecology* essay; "Bookchin 87" refers to his *Green Perspectives* essay.) Ironically, Bookchin 84 sits next to an essay by Shepard called "Homage to Heidegger." Bookchin 87 reminds us again and again of Heidegger's Nazi episode. Bookchin 84 refers to Heidegger approvingly, to bolster Bookchin's own arguments. Bookchin seems willing to ride any horse that takes him where he wants to go. Bookchin 87 is put out that Francis M. Lappe is omitted from Devall's and Sessions' *Deep Ecology* bibliography. Bookchin himself *is* in that bibliography, a fact he fails to mention during his lambasting of deep ecology founders.

Ecology: the Deep, the Social and the Real

As a scientist who has spent two decades in various aspects of ecology, I found Bookchin's attempt to corner the word 'ecology' amusing. He begins by taking issue with the "deep-shallow" slogans now in use. Fair enough. But he then makes the preposterous claim that 'ecology' was a carefully used, meaningful term until Naess took it — a claim that anyone familiar with the Madison Avenue coopting of the word after the first Earth Day will find silly. In fact, ecology is neither ideology nor politics ("deep" or "social"), but a science, specifically, the study of the relationships of organisms to their environment. That means (despite what Bookchin the Pope of Anarchy declares *ex cathedra*) that ecology can indeed apply to anything of a biospheric nature. But Bookchin's real aim is not to purify the language; it is rather to gain ground in his ideological turf war with Naess, Devall and Sessions. It may be no coincidence that of the people Bookchin mentions in his essay, the only ones with hands-on experience in ecological science, Ehrlich and Darwin, are cast in an unfavorable light.

The central thesis of Bookchin's "challenge" is the superiority of his "social ecology" to deep ecology. The task of hacking through his rhetorical underbrush to find exactly why "social ecology" is superior is not for the faint-hearted. "Social ecology" remains mired in the old anthropocentric narcissism: humans self-absorbed with humanity. Bookchin derides deep ecology for insufficient reverence for "human uniqueness" and repeats the old canard that any outlook other than Transcendental Humanism is misanthropy. This same attitude regularly surfaces when anyone suggests that some living being, human or non-human, should be something more than an object to the dominant human powers. When whites joined blacks in the civil rights struggle two decades ago, cries of "nigger-lover" rang out; more recently, Israelis who dare suggest that Arabs be treated on an equal basis are often dubbed "self-hating Jews." Now deep ecologists who claim that all non-human life has intrinsic value are accused of "hating humanity."

Bookchin claims that natural evolution provides the conceptual foundation for "social ecology," then, in an amazing turn, swallows whole the dogma of humanity as the apex of an evolutionary ladder. Human intervention in nature is given blanket justification because it is a "product of evolution." As an anarchist, Bookchin would never accept a "benevolent despot" model of government. However, his "social ecology" sets up *Homo sapiens* as benevolent (?) despot of the biosphere. Bookchin's acknowledged debt to Hegel explains some of this ideology — and gives "social ecology" an element of "Hegelian ga-ga" to match the the "Eco-la-la" of deep ecology. Bookchin's Hegelian ga-ga has led him to glue his "social ecology" to the thoroughly hierarchical and now discredited "evolution-as-ladder" paradigm which, as Stephen J. Gould has clearly shown, is not only wrong but is the Big Daddy of reactionary doctrines: a frequent justification for the very class domination, racism, and other intra-human nastiness that "social ecologists" see as their main targets.

On the practical side, "social ecology" views ecological problems as arising out of social problems. Criticism of institutions (state bureaucracies, corporations, military establishments and officially sanctioned sexism, racism, and power concentrations) is emphasized. These undoubtedly are major factors in the ecological crisis, and both deep ecologists and mainstream environmentalists have for years attacked these institutions. Bookchin's program of action focuses on a single point — criticism of capitalism (whose capitalism?). With its fixation on capitalism, "social ecology" gives scant attention to some of the most acute aspects of the ecological crisis. To the problem of bio-extermination, which may result in the extinction of half Earth's life forms in the coming decades, Bookchin only offers silly quibbles over whether AIDS and smallpox organisms have rights.

Verbal thickets cleaned out, Bookchin's "social ecology" stands revealed not as something novel, but as a restatement of the old Left/Liberal/Marxist/Progressive social reform ideology. Alexander Cockburn, in a *Nation* column, dubbed all this "Pwogwessive." "Social ecology" is notable for its obsession with "political correctness" and its failure to propose concrete solutions to our problems. Solutions usually mean hard choices which lead to "manipulation of human beings by each other." Ecological problems in particular tend to require self-restraint by everyone, not just those in vested interests. To the "Pwogie," this is horribly disturbing and politically incorrect. After decades of pushing this liberal program, these reformists have little to show for their efforts. They have had capitalism and other hierarchical institutions under verbal siege for years but the institutions are as entrenched as ever. The modest gains made by women and minorities in the last decade are now under attack and could even be rolled back. If fundamental changes in society are the object, a new strategy is in order.

Deep ecology makes the claim opposite to that of "social ecology": anthropocentric attitudes toward nature underlie and are entwined with unhealthy social relationships. As I showed earlier, this perspective can provide insights into "strictly historical" events as well as ecological crises. I do not claim that Naess, Devall, and Sessions have discovered the perfect philosophy. Much can still be improved and constructive criticism from anyone — Bookchin included — should be seriously considered. Deep ecology may prove no more effective in making fundamental changes in human society than the progressive movements that preceeded it; the coming years will tell. Bookchin's "challenge," however, seeks to replace a novel, if not yet completely tested, paradigm with an old ideology of impeccable political correctness but of conceptual inadequacy and demonstrable ineffectiveness.

R. Wills Flowers is an environmental ethicist and an entomologist at the University of Florida.

Nazi Amerika First! *

by Ron Gould

We are aware of your neo-Fascist views on AIDS and as well immigration. No genuine eco-group and/or libertarian group would harbor such Rambo ideas. You apparently support the USA's Bio-War and Fortress State Mentality., You have more friends in the KKK and Prof. Shockley then anyone else. Prepare for confrontation across the country we are now organizing shock assaults on any of your fascist organization in any of the 18 cities that our union is located including Tucson. We will forcibly eject your speakers at events and expose you for the phonies you are. In particular your Tory man Abbey is a Right wing Pig. You owe the ecological movement an apology for this reactionary shit you people spew. THE ONLY PEOPLE WHO DESERVE TO DIE OF AIDS ARE RICH PIG SCUM LIKE YERSELFS NOT POOR THIRD WORLD PEOPLES WHO THREATEN YOUR POMPOUS AMERIKKKAN WAY OF LIFE. ALSO YOU ARE NO ORIGINAL INHABITANT OF THIS LAND ....ONLY THE INDIANS ARE AND MEXICANS ARE INDIANS. SO FUCK OFF RAMBO ABBEY. YOU ARE IN FOR A HARD TIME NOW EVERYWHWERE. AND WE BEGIN NOW IN CALIFORNIA WITH ANY OF YOUR OPERATIONS HERE. SOME OF YOUR UP COMING EVENTS ARE ALREADY TARGETED. THESE ACTIONS ARE ENTIRELY LEGITIMATE AND YOU WILL NOT BE ALBE TO STOP THEM. LEGITIMATE UNION PICKETLINES AT YOUR OFFICES AND EVENTS. AND IF WE SEE ANY OF YOUR REDNECK JOES CARRYING AMERIKAN FLAGS THEY WILL BE FORCIBLY TAKEN FROM THEM, SINCE THE AMERIKAN FLAG REPRESENTS TO THE WORLD TODAY WHAT THE SWAZITKA DID 45 YEARS AGO... FASCISM. EAT SHIT NAZI ABBEY!

Ron Gould calls himself the "general secretary" of the "International Music Workers Union." We print his diatribe unedited, not wanting to tamper with such lucid prose. He can be reached at IMWU International Headquarters, 12531-G Harbor Blvd, Suite 188, Garden Grove, CA 92640.

CAT TRACKS

by Chim Blea

Why the Venom? ****

Being a cynical Earth First!er of the misanthropic flavor, I have long expected the dogmatic Left to attack the Deep Ecology/Earth First! movements, so it was with no surprise that I read about Murray Bookchin's performance at the Green Party conference in Amherst, Massachusetts, this summer, and about various other attacks on Earth First!ers by an array of left-wingers representing both the Marxist and so-called "anarchist" wings of the far Left. I'm glad to see this criticism finally out in the open. If we pick through it, I am sure that we will find important concerns to which we must respond. This will help hone our ideas and tactics. That is the value of thoughtful criticism.

There is an interesting question hidden in the current sorties against Earth First! and Deep Ecology, though. That question is "why the vehemence?"

I see several related reasons for the viciousness in the attacks from Bookchin and other assorted leftists, for the name calling, for the clever and original charges of "fascist" and "racist." They are:

1) Sour Grapes — Murray Bookchin has been toiling away for years developing and promoting his "Social Ecology" and has received little notice. Suddenly, Deep Ecology and Earth First! appear and steal all the attention that should rightfully be his. I recall a similar outburst from him in one of his books where he commented on Rachel Carson and *Silent Spring*. He said that he had written a better book, with a more incisive analysis, on the same subject a few years before *Silent Spring* but no one had paid attention to it. Ignoring the fact that Carson's book may have been better written than his own, he claimed that his was ignored because it made a more fundamental attack on capitalism and that Carson's book was acceptable because it didn't.

2) A Redgreen Putsch — To make a complex situation simple, there seem to be two factions of the Greens in West Germany — the Realos (Realists), or Red Greens, and the Fundis (Fundamentalists), or Green Greens. The Realos are leftovers from the New Left halcyon days of the sixties. Their primary orientation is Marxist and their target is capitalism. True ecological issues are a sideline. The Green Greens are more spiritual, ecological, and not tied to the ossified approach of the Marxist Left. The Green Greens also seem to be in control. Bookchin's tirade at the Amherst Green conference this summer against "spiritual" Greens and deep ecologists may have been part of a coordinated attempt by American Redgreens to launch a preemptive strike on the Green Greens and engineer a coup in the emerging Green Party in the United States. Other divisive events in the Green movement lately lend additional credibility to this scenario.

3) Hypocrisy — Bookchin and other far leftists prattle about their great love for human beings, but it seems this love is for humans in the abstract. When they get down to dealing with actual, individual people, they become vicious, spiteful, and nasty. Ad hominem arguments prevail. What is worth noticing in the fusillades by Bookchin and other leftist critics of Green spirituality and deep ecology is not the words but the mood. Is this the approach of nice people, of true humanitarians, or of people interested in exercising power over others?

4) Intolerance — Doesn't it seem that those screaming most loudly for tolerance are the most intolerant of differing viewpoints? The message is, "Yes, we'll be tolerant of you, if you agree with us, dress like us, eat like us, and act like us." There are indeed some loud-mouthed, good-timin', rednecked men and women in Earth First!, but quite honestly, the lion's share of the intolerance I've seen displayed in our tribe has been directed at them; it hasn't come from them. It is high time for some good-natured tolerance of the "drunk and ignorant" crowd in Earth First! and from outside of Earth First!.

5) Anthropocentrism — This is the most important. Despite the use of the term "ecology" or the prefix "eco" by various groups and individuals, they are still mired in anthropocentrism. Wilderness is unimportant. Other species do not have intrinsic value. The world is a collection of resources for human beings. Bookchin is entirely correct — there is a great gulf between his "Social Ecology" and Deep Ecology.

I agree that Earth First! should be willing to cooperate with other groups on an assortment of issues. But the current Redgreen pogrom against biocentrists or non-leftist ecologists is evidence that cooperation is a two-way street.

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Whither Earth First!? .....

by Dave Foreman

A hallmark of Earth First! from its inception has been an acceptance of diversity within our movement. Just as a diverse ecosystem is more stable, many of us have argued that a diverse social movement is stronger. Nonetheless, while diversity can strengthen and stabilize our tribe, too much diversity can fracture and immobilize it. As in any action-oriented group, there needs to be basic agreement on certain matters of ideology, strategy, tactics, and style or any attempt to do anything degenerates into disagreement over fundamentals. For example, I don't think anyone would argue that proponents of clearcutting old growth forests or of eliminating Grizzly Bears from Yellowstone should be accepted in Earth First!. Those issues have been decided within our tribe. We might discuss how to preserve old growth or Grizzlies but not whether we should.

After seven years, I am proud of our diverse, courageous tribe. We have accomplished much (although far more remains to be accomplished). We have made national issues out of Old Growth Forests and Tropical Rainforests, and have significantly helped to create the issues of Biodiversity and Wilderness Recovery, as well as to promote the Deep Ecology philosophy. We have effectively introduced non-violent civil disobedience into the repertoire of wild land preservation. And we have restructured the conservation spectrum. Our diversity in abilities, lifestyles, talents, personalities, and even ideas accounts for much of what we have accomplished. I am concerned, however, that with our increased visibility, with being an "in" group, with attracting many new people, Earth First! has perhaps become too diverse, that there are disagreements over matters of philosophy and style which threaten to compromise the basic tenets of Earth First! or make us impotent. There are very strong efforts both within and without Earth First! to moderate us, mellow us out, and sanitize our views. A great deal of pressure is being directed at our biocentric philosophy, with demands that we become more humanistic.

It is time, I think, to re-evaluate from where we have come, where we are now, and whither we go. What are the defining characteristics of Earth First!, what essentially makes us Earth First!?

In the following paragraphs I am going to state forcefully and clearly (at least I hope clearly) my response to the above questions. As a founder of Earth First!, as editor of this newspaper, I obviously have very definite viewpoints on these matters. But let me preface my point of view by saying that the following is not the "official" position of Earth First! (whatever that is). It is not carved in stone. I think — and I emphasize *think* — that what I am going to expound represents the prevailing consensus of the Earth First! tribe.

If that is the case, if the defining characteristics of Earth First! that I enunciate are indeed such, then I suggest that those who strenuously object to them find a venue for their activism elsewhere. Start your own radical environmental group. This newspaper will be happy to announce the formation of such groups and facilitate the initial communication between folks interested. If some people split off from this tribe to form their own tribe, there is no need for bad feelings. There is more than enough turf out there for a dozen militant environmental groups besides Earth First!. And the problems we jointly face are so profound that we should cooperate in a spirit of comradeship wherever we can.

If, on the other hand, I am not in the mainstream of what is now the Earth First! movement, I want to know. I can assure all of you that I'll be happy to leave with any other "eco-brutalists" (in Murray Bookchin's priceless term) and harbor no ill will. But I simply do not want to go to my tribe's annual gathering and hear debates in workshops on whether there is or isn't a problem with overpopulation, or hear Ed Abbey intemperately denounced as "racist" and "fascist." I can tolerate and respect other viewpoints. I can cooperate on certain issues with those who hold divergent views from mine on other issues. I simply expect that same tolerance and respect.

Before I offer my ideas on the parameters that bind Earth First!, I think it useful to consider briefly the genesis of Earth First!, and our relationship to other alternative movements in modern society.

Earth First! is not part of, nor are we, the reform environmental movement, the animal rights movement, the anarchist movement, the peace movement, the social justice movement, the anti-nuclear movement, the non-violence movement, the Rainbow Tribe, the neo-pagan movement, the native rights movement, the Green movement, or the Left. We have varying degrees of affinity and overlap with all of these, but we are not entirely contained by any of them nor do we entirely contain any of them. We are the Earth First! movement. As such, we are not even the entire radical environmental movement or the Deep Ecology movement. There is a great deal of room to the radical side of the Sierra Club within the conservation cause, far more than Greenpeace, Sea Shepherd and Earth First! can fill. If Earth First! tries to straddle too much of the "radical environmental movement" we will fall flat on our face.

We did not emerge from the anarchist movement, nor from the Left. Earth First! came very directly out of the public lands conservation movement — out of the Sierra Club, Friends of the Earth and The Wilderness Society. It is public lands issues and wilderness that have been central to us from our formation. People have certainly come to Earth First! from other movements, some EF!ers have primary connections to these other movements, and EF! cooperates with these other movements on many issues, but we must remember our source and what has been our primary thrust.

In charting the future course of the Earth First! movement, in answering the question "Whither Earth First!?," let me elaborate on some general, yet basic, parameters which I think establish Earth First! and differentiate us from other movements with which we share some things in common. Although I have previously stated these generalities in "Around the Campfire" and at the 1987 Round River Rendezvous, it is necessary to discuss them in more detail to make my point unmistakably intelligible. This is a healthy discussion, but it is a tiring one, and a distracting one. Let's resolve it and get on with the real work at hand.

I think the following points define "Earth First!":

*** A placing of the Earth first in all decisions, even ahead of human welfare if necessary.** Our movement is called "Earth First!" not "People First!." Sometimes what appears to be in the short-term interest of human beings as a whole or a select group of human beings or of individual human beings is detrimental to the short-term or long-term health of the biosphere (and often even to the actual long-term welfare of human beings). This does not say we should preserve native diversity if we can do it in such a way that does not negatively impact on the material "standard of living" of a group of human beings. It says simply that we should preserve native diversity. Human beings must adjust to the planet; it is supreme arrogance to expect the planet and all that it contains to adjust to the petty demands of humans. In everything we do, the primary consideration should be for the long-term health and native diversity of Earth. After that, we can consider the welfare of humans. We should be kind, compassionate and caring with other people, but Earth comes first.

*** A refusal to use human beings as the measure by which to value others.** The individual human life is not the most important thing in the world. An individual human life has no more intrinsic value than an individual Grizzly Bear life (indeed, some of us would argue that an individual Grizzly Bear life is more important than an individual human life because there are far fewer Grizzly Bears). Human suffering resulting from drought and famine in Ethiopia is unfortunate, yes, but the destruction of other creatures and habitat there is even more unfortunate. This leads quickly into the next point:

*** An enthusiastic embracing of the philosophy of Deep Ecology or Biocentrism.** This states simply and essentially that all things possess intrinsic value or inherent worth. Things have value and live for their own sake. Other beings (both animal and plant) and even so-called "inanimate" objects such as rivers or mountains are not placed here for the convenience of human beings. The whole concept of "resources" is denied by this philosophy. We are in direct opposition to the dominant philosophy of our time (which contains Judaism, Christianity, Islam, Capitalism, Marxism, Scientism, Secular Humanism, etc.) which is expressed by Gifford Pinchot's remark that there are only two things in the world — human beings and natural resources. Ours is an ecological point of view that instead views Earth as a community and recognizes such heretical truths as that "disease" (malaria) and "pests" (mosquitoes) are not evil manifestations to be overcome and destroyed but rather are vital and necessary components of a complex and vibrant biosphere.

*** A realization that Wilderness is the real world.** The preservation of wilderness is the fundamental issue. Wilderness does not merely mean backpacking parks or scenery. It is the natural world, the arena for evolution, the cauldron from which humans emerged, the home of the others with whom we share this planet. Wilderness is the real world; it is our cities, our computers, our airplanes... our global business civilization which is artificial and transient. The preservation of wildness and native diversity is the most important issue. Issues affecting only humans pale into insignificance. Of course, ecology teaches us that all things are connected, and in this regard all other matters become subsets of wilderness preservation — the prevention of nuclear war, for example.

*** A recognition that there are far too many human beings on Earth.** There are too many of us everywhere — in the United States, in Nigeria; in the cities, in the rural areas; with digging hoes, with tractors. Although there is obviously an unconscionable maldistribution of wealth and the basic necessities of life among humans, there are nevertheless too many of us already (and our numbers continue to grow astronomically). Even if inequitable distribution could be solved, 5 billion, 7 billion, 11 billion human beings converting the natural world to material goods and human food will devastate native diversity a'building for three and a half billion years.

I consider the issue of population to be an absolute litmus test for Earth First!. It is so fundamental to the preservation of wilderness, to the practice of biocentrism, that a refusal to recognize the need to lower human population over the long run clearly defines one as a humanist and places them outside the bounds of Earth First!. I feel so strongly about this point as an indicator of whether someone is anthropocentric or biocentric, about whether their loyalty is to Earth or to humankind, that I would rather see the Earth First! movement split asunder than to lallygag about it. This does not mean that we can't criticize the accumulation of wealth in fewer and fewer hands, the maldistribution of resources, and the venality of multinational corporations and Third World juntas alike, but we must realize that Grizzly Bears, Tigers, Elephants and Rainforests are not compatible with an exploding human population.

*** A definite questioning of and even antipathy to "progress" and "technology."** In looking at human history, we can see that we have lost more in our "rise" to civilization than we have gained. We can see that life in a hunter-gatherer society was on the whole healthier, happier, and more secure than our lives today as peasants, industrial workers, or business executives. For every material "achievement" of progress, there are a dozen losses of things of profound value and ineffable significance. We can accept the pejoratives of "Luddite" and "Neanderthal" with pride. (This does not mean that we must eschew all the facets of technological civilization. We are *of* it, yes, we use it; this does not mean that we can't critique it.)

*** A refusal to accept rationality as the only way of thinking.** There is room for great diversity within Earth First! on matters spiritual, and nowhere is tolerance for diversity more necessary. But we can all recognize that linear, rational, logical left brain thinking represents only part of our brain, our thinking process, and our consciousness. Rationality is a fine and useful tool, but it is just that — a tool, one way of analyzing matters. Equally valid, perhaps ultimately more so, is intuitive, instinctive awareness. We can become more cognizant of ultimate truths sitting quietly in the wild than by reading books. Reading books, engaging in logical discourse, compiling facts and figures are necessary and important, but they are not the only ways to comprehend the world and our lives.

*** A lack of desire to gain credibility or "legitimacy" with the gang of thugs running human civilization.** It is basic human nature to want to be accepted by the social milieu in which

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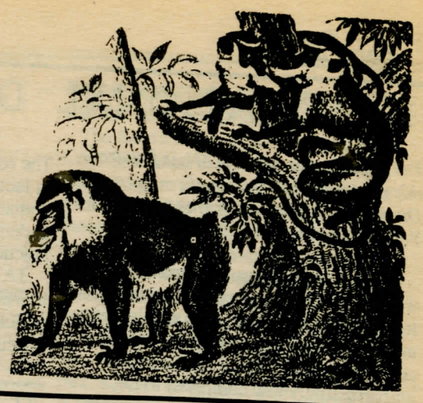
WORLD RAINFOREST REPORT



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World Bank Headquarters Blockaded

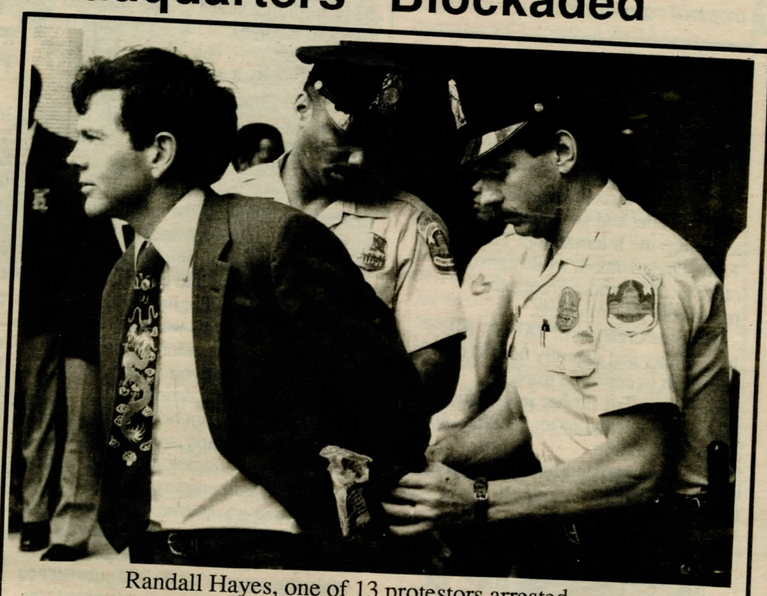
Washington, D.C. (October 1, 1987) -- World Bank, nerve center of the global economic system, was the target of a protest by outraged citizens who blockaded the main entrance of the World Bank headquarters in Washington D.C. As a hundred protestors cheered their support, thirteen activists blocked the Bank's doors with a banner reading "Damn the World Bank--Not the Amazon".

The protest was organized following the failure of the World Bank to meet demands presented by environmentalists at last years' meeting.

"Sure, the World Bank's reform promises are better than a poke in the eye with a sharp stick, but promises do little to halt the epidemic level of species extinction," said Mike Roselle of Earth First! "Much of the extinction is financed with tax money from the U.S."

"We have robbed these countries blind and now they owe us money." added Randall Hayes of the Rainforest Action Network. "You can't rely on economic growth to get us out of this crisis. That's like trying to sober up by drinking martinis."

Hayes continued as he was led away, handcuffed by the Washington police. "Bank president, Barber Conable is trying to make changes, and we support that. But we haven't seen enough! The rainforests will be destroyed in less than one person's life span. We are the last generation on Earth that will have a chance to do anything about this tragedy."



Randall Hayes, one of 13 protestors arrested.

"We are asking the World Bank to stop funding dams--such as the Balbina Dam in Brazil, which is destroying the heart of one of the world's most important ecosystems," said blockader Karen Pickett of Earth First! (See the list of demands on page 4)

Another arrested protestor, Roger Featherstone of Tucson added, "World Bank money is the motor which drives the chainsaws and the bulldozers that are forcing wildlife into extinction at tragic rates."

During this week of protest, over 35 different groups representing non-governmental organizations (NGO's) throughout the world, met with Bank officials. For many of these groups, this represented the first personal meeting they've ever acheived with their own World Bank representatives. NGO's seized this opportunity to bring attention to specific World Bank projects they are campaigning to stop.

Ultimately, the message delivered to the World Bank was clear: small concessions are an inadequate solution to the critical problem of the disappearance of the planet's tropical rainforests. Activists world-wide will not rest until the Bank stops funding destruction.

"The people of the Australia, Japan, Europe, Canada, and the U.S. fund the World Bank," said Hayes. "We need to monitor what the bank is planning to do with our money before loan decisions are made. We demand a Freedom of Information Act that applies to the World Bank, or stop their funding."

Arrested World Bank Blockaders:

Gary Bennett	Rochester, New York
Peter Bralver	Shennan Oaks, CA
Roger Featherstone	Tucson, Arizona
Jeff Farrah	Ypsilante, Michigan
Randall Hayes	San Francisco, CA
Jeff Hoffman	Berkeley, CA
Mike Jakubal	Wenatchee, WA
Gatlin Mitchell	Fort Worth, Texas
Karen Pickett	Canyon, California
Ponderosa Pine	Sante Fe, NM
Mike Roselle	Jackson, Wyoming
Chuck Smith	Ann Arbor, Michigan
Wildman Dale	Maryland

Note: Two heroic banner hangers were arrested on the day before the World Bank blockade. The banner, hung across the knees of Abraham Lincoln in the Lincoln Memorial, read: *Equal Rights for All Species Save the Rainforest* Good work!

Barbara Dugelby	Austin, Texas
Valeri Wade	Corvallis, Oregon

CENTRAL AMERICANS CONFRONT ENVIRONMENTAL CRISIS

By Bill Hall

"The search for ecologically sustainable development is the same as working for peace," declared Costa Rican environmentalist Geraldo Budowski. Budowski's statement echoed those of other environmentalists gathered in Managua, Nicaragua, for the First Central American Environmental Conference, May 13-16, 1987.

Organized by the Environmental Project on Central America (EPOCA) and the Nicaraguan Association of Biologists and Ecologists (ABEN), and with help from a number of environmental organizations, the conference brought together representatives from every major non-governmental conservationist organization in the region. More than 150 environmentalists from across Central America, Mexico, South America, and Western Europe, as well as a delegation of leaders of the US environmental movement met in four days of panel discussions and workshops to forge a common approach in the effort to reverse the devastating environmental crisis facing Central America. The conference, which had support from the UN Environmental Programmme, IUCN, UNESCO, and the Dutch and Norwegian governments, was the first of its kind in a decade.

In panels that ranged from "Deforestation and Cultural and Genetic Diversity Loss" to "Conservation of Wilderness Areas", conference participants presented a comprehensive description of Central America's pressing environmental problems. Panelists made repeated calls for a "New Development Model" to address the root causes of environmental degradation in Central America. A joint declaration issued at the end of the conference stated, "While it is true that our current development model has resulted in economic growth, it has not met the basic needs of the majority of our population and has accentuated economic and social injustice. At the same time it has greatly degraded the environmental heritage of Central America."

Panamanian ecologist Stanley Heckadon said the region's economic dependence on a handful of export products, such as sugar, bananas, and coffee, amounted to a "dessert economy" that has harmful effects on the environment. Speakers and workshops identified hazardous imported technologies and the unequal distribution of resources as the main causes of the environmental crisis.

At the conclusion of the conference, groups representing all the Central American countries decided to form a regional network of nongovernmental organizations to work towards solutions to Central America's environmental crisis. The Regional Network of Non-Governmental Organizations for Sustainable Development in Central America (REDES) has resolved to deal with such problems as species loss, pesticide poisoning, water quality and deforestation. The network will be instrumental in coordinating regional environmental campaigns that will bring together the work of environmentalists from all the Central American countries.

In a significant gesture toward normalizing relations in the region, the conference decided that the network will be based at ABEN's offices in Nicaragua. The headquarter's location will be re-evaluated by member organizations during the IUCN General Assembly in Costa Rica in February 1988.

In a statement delivered to a meeting of Central American Presidents in Guatemala this summer, environmentalists at the conference declared, "The environment knows neither borders nor parties. It is essential to develop joint efforts for environmental conservation at the regional level." By overcoming the conflicts between their governments and working together on common problems, the environmentalists gathered at the First Central American Environmental Action Conference made a step toward that goal.

Juan José Montiel, President of ABEN, opens the conference.

Rainforest Information Centre
P.O. Box 368
Lismore N.S.W. 2480, Australia

Sahabat Alam Malaysia
37 Lorong Birch
10250 Pulau Penang , Malaysia

Friends of the Earth –U.K.
377 City Road
London EC V1 NA, England

Rainforest Action Network
300 Broadway, Suite 28
San Francisco, CA USA

INTERNATIONAL DISPATCHES

The Japanese group, JATAN, is featured this month in "International Dispatches". This article was written by Yoichi Kuroda, JATAN Coordinator.

Though Japan consumes more tropical timber than any other country, local awareness of the impact of logging and development as well as the need for conservation of tropical rainforests is embarrassingly low compared to the level of concern that is becoming widely expressed in other consumer countries.

The urgent need to generate public support in Japan for tropical rainforest conservation led to the formation of the Japan Tropical Forest Action Network in January 1987. Members of the network include environmental, consumer, development aid and other groups, with individual citizens donating time for research, lobbying and campaigning work.

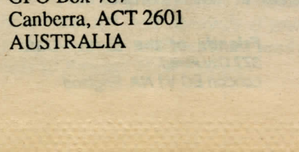
As the main consumers of logs, Japanese people need to understand the environmental damage and personal hardship undergone by people in supplier countries, as exemplified by the struggle of the indigenous people of Sarawak to save their homeland from degradation by logging. JATAN has been working to publicize these problems and to support the people affected, but the attitude of the Japanese government remains predictable.

In a recent meeting with JATAN on the Sarawak issue, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Forestry Agency officials stated that in their view, the main factor in forest destruction is shifting cultivation, and that Japanese support for logging roads will help settle the natives and reduce shifting cultivation. The road being questioned by JATAN, in fact, leads into the homelands of the nomadic Penan, the main group undertaking blockades, who do not practice agriculture.

JATAN plans to continue focusing it's research on trade and development policies, commercial logging, and official development assistance projects that are likely to lead to tropical deforestation, and to use research results as the basis for campaigns such as seminars and the publication of research papers and videos, for public education. JATAN also directly lobbies the National Diet and government agencies as well as the International Timber Trade Organization, while assisting other local Japanese groups to participate in campaigns.

Thus the creation of JATAN fills a long-empty and urgently needed role in the effort to conserve tropical rainforests.

Thus the creation of JATAN fills a long-empty and urgently needed role in the effort to conserve tropical rainforests. For further information about JATAN, write to: JATAN, 501 Shinwa Building,
9-17 Sakuragaoka, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 150, JAPAN



Panamanian Decree Protects Rainforest

Five farmers have recently been arrested and 44 businessmen fined between $1,000 and $5,000 each for cutting or burning down trees in Panama. These are the first prosecutions to have taken place in the Central American country since a decree outlawing until 1992 the destruction of any tree older than five years.

The law has been introduced after the tardy recognition that Panama is more immediately dependent than many other countries on its tropical rainforest. The Panama canal, which earns the country $340 million a year (17 percent of its national income), is fed with water from a man-made reservoir, slowly filling up with soil washed down from the steep deforested slopes above it. Fifty-two million gallons of fresh water are needed to lift each ship through a series of locks over Panama's mountainous backbone and down again the other side. The alarm was sounded in January after a report from a government panel warned that, by the time Panama resumed control of the canal from the US in the year 2000, its cargo limits, revenue and clientele would be reduced. At current rates of deforestation, 40 percent of the reservoir would have silted up, the panel estimated.

The decree has not been enormously popular, particularly with the $6.5 million-a-year logging industry. The industry, which employs 7,350 people, is mounting a Supreme Court challenge over cancelled forest concessions. There will also be problems early next year when the country's 100,000 subsistence farmers will begin clearing land before the spring rains.

Stanley Heckadon, a Planning Ministry researcher, environmentalist and chair of the panel which produced the report, believes a solution must be found through feeding the farmers and paying them to plant new trees. The cost of this operaton could be financed, he believes, through raising the $1.76 per ton canal toll by one penny. This plan, however, is opposed by the US-dominated Panama Canal Commission, which disputes Heckadon's figures over the siltation rate of the lake.

FoE's European Tropical Timber Campaign

"A Hard Wood Story; Europe's Involvement in the Tropical Timber Trade", is Friends of the Earth, UK's latest report, exposing European sources for global deforestation and calling for immediate action by the European tropical timber trade and member states of the European Economic Community to change policies which encourage this deforestation.

Friends of the Earth organizations throughout Europe simultaneously launched a European-wide consumer campaign to implement the recommendations of the report.

The 118-page report outlines the European demand for tropical timber for industrial and domestic purposes, and how EEC tariffs and the activities of European logging companies all directly contribute to rainforest destruction. The book is available for £4.50 from: Friends of the Earth, UK, 26/28 Underwood Street, London N1 England

NEWS AND NOTEWORTHY

AFRICA COOKS-UP CONSERVATION

With an eye to reducing consumption of wood, Africa's chief source of cooking fuel, Africans are testing the latest ecological wonder--the mud stove.

The need to change from open fires to closed stoves has become increasingly clear--of the ten nations in the world with the fastest rates of deforestation, five are in Africa, with Ivory Coast and Nigeria leading the list. Because the mud stoves burn more efficiently, it takes far less wood to cook a meal, thereby reducing pressures on the forest.

Ethiopia, Burkina Faso, Kenya and other African nations have started promoting mud stoves. "The stove pays for itself in less than a month," said Maie Ayoub, who works with UNICEF, one of the sponsors of the project. The standard model developed there uses 24 percent of the energy available in the wood fuel, while open fires use only 5 to 10 percent. The Peace Corps is also promoting this simple technology in several Central American nations.

BRITAIN AIDS CAMEROON RAINFOREST

The British Government has stepped in to provide vital funding for the protection of Korup National Park in Cameroon, an area of Africa's richest remaining rainforest.

The Overseas Development Administration has made a grant of £440,000 for a three-year project. World Wildlife Fund will design the management plan for the park.

Korup is a model for combining the needs of conservation with those of the 30,000 or so local farmers, and involves the creation of a buffer zone of sustainable agroforestry, small holder cropping, and livestock production around the protected forest zone.

AUSTRALIA'S NEAR-VICTORY NEEDS HELP

The Australian Government recently advertised its intention to nominate the Wet Tropics of NE Queensland to the World Heritage List.

These forests represent our planet's oldest living link with the past, and all that remains from an age when Australia was the center of a mighty supercontinent called Gondwanaland. Though only 1/1000 of Australia's land mass, this area contains 1/3 of Australia's animal and plant species, many of which exist no other place on earth.

If the nomination succeeds, it will take control of these rainforests out of the hands of the mining, logging, real estate and other business interests that are presently carving up the area.

The Australian Federal government has called for all interested parties to provide comment on the proposed nomination and to make their views on this issue known.

The Queensland Government has already declared its intention to mount a High Court challenge should the listing proceed. It is of the greatest consequence that the Australian Department of the Environment be made aware of the international importance of the area. It is for this reason that support from *outside* Australia is of particular urgency.

Please write to the Australian Government in support of this nomination.

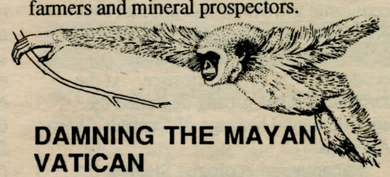
The Rainforest Unit
Department of the Interior
GPO Box 787
Canberra, ACT 2601
AUSTRALIA

SECRET NUCLEAR TEST SITE IN AMAZON

After centuries of slaughter, disease, exploitation and land invasions, only some 200,000 of Brazil's indigenous people have survived from an original population of five million. Now those remaining tribes face their most devastating threat ever, as the heart of the Amazon region becomes a site for nuclear tests.

Facilities for underground nuclear testing in the Cachimbo mountains, which border the states of Para and Mato Grosso, have been under construction since 1984. Underground wells and chambers, suitable both for nuclear tests and the storage of nuclear waste have been constructed at the 4.5 million hectare Cachimbo air base, 1,200 km northwest of Brasilia. In July 1986, a 320 m test well was completed. The entire test complex is due to be finished by 1991.

At least 8,000 native people live within a 500 km radius of the site, as well as a large number of peasant farmers and mineral prospectors.

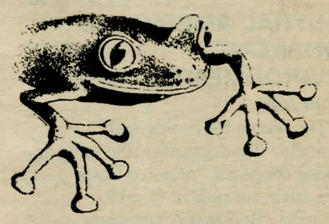


DAMNING THE MAYAN VATICAN

Mexico and Guatemala are planning a series of dams along their border that would effectively destroy a thinly populated jungle paradise rich in Mayan ruins. If built, the dams would create a huge lake, as big as 500 square miles, flooding two major Mayan sites, Piedras Negras and Yaxchilan.

The treasures in this paradise are protected by their remoteness in the tangled jungles along the Usumacinta River. It was at the Piedras Negras site in 1960, the Harvard scholar, Tatiana Proskouriakoff made a dramatic discovery--that Mayan glyphs recorded the actual history of rulers and their reigns. Since then, names of rulers, wars and cities have sprung from inscriptions, yielding for the first time a detailed account of a fabulous civilization that fell a thousand years ago.

In the judgement of one development economist, "It would be like flooding the Vatican".



FILM EXPOSES DEADLY WORLD BANK PROJECTS

A new film, The Price of Progress was aired in Washington, DC last week, documenting the environmental and human tragedy created by giant development projects of the World Bank. The film, narrated by Bob Geldorf of Band Aid and We Are The World Fame, is produced by Emmy winner Nicholas Claxton.

The film analyzes--with help from the World Bank's own confidential documents--the cost in social, environmental and economic terms of three hugh development schemes in Brazil, Indonesia, and India. The projects entail the forced resettlement of millions of rural poor and the destruction of massive areas of tropical forest.

The film has been shown in Britain on BBC television as well as in Washington, DC at the time of the annual World Bank Meeting--it has been universally acclaimed. For information on the viewing and distribution schedule of this film, contact Rainforest Action Network, 330 Broadway, Suite 28, S.F., CA 94133.

FRONTLINES

Reports from those working in the tropics , experimenting with a variety of approaches to preserve the rainforests.

Emmy Hafield with Simon Muchiru of Kenya (left), and Josh Karlinger

Indonesian Activists

What is SKEPHI? SKEPHI (Sekretariat Kerjasama Pelestarian Hutan Indonesia) is a volunteer network formed in December 1982 by non-government organizations (NGO's) concerned with conserving Indonesia's forests.

SKEPHI's goals are to educate people on the importance of preserving Indonesia's forests, and to prevent the extinction of the forest, while still utilizing it's resources in a sustainable manner.

We aim to achieve these goals by establishing activity and information centers for NGO's which will function as an "Indonesian Forest Clearing House." Information kits containing newsletters, books, films, slide shows, posters, and leaflets will be available. SKEPHI also conducts training courses on forest conservation for fellow NGO's, government, students, school teachers, forestry workers, as well as the general public.

For information on our organization and the work we do, please write: Emmy Hafild, SKEPHI, JL. Suryopranoto no. 8 Lt. IV., Jakarta, 10130, Indonesia.

CALENDAR

November 16-20, 1987
International Tropical Timber Organization meeting
Yokohama, Japan

January 27-31, 1988
Conference in Miami, FL USA
Tropical Rainforests: Strategies for Wise Management, Latin America and The Caribbean. The conference will cover such topics Population, Consumption and Rainforests; and Latin American Debt: Implications and Resolutions. There will be workshops on such topics as "The Role of Eco-Tourism in Protecting Rainforests", "Consumer Activism; "Responsible Investment in Tropical Rainforest Countries"--as well as many others. For more information: KSRG
22601 S.W. 152nd Ave.
Goulds, FL 33170 (305)246-2775

Early February, 1988
IUCN meeting in Costa Rica

June 5-12, 1988
Symposium on Tropical Studies Celebrating the Silver Anniversary of the Founding of the Organization for Tropical Studies. Costa Rica and University of Miami in Florida.
for more information contact:
Dr. Jay Savage
Silver Anniversary Symposium
Department of Biology, U of Miami
P.O. Box 249118
Coral Gables, FL 33124 USA

June, 1988
Conference in Washington, D.C. on population & effects on tropical rainforest. Rainforest Action Network.

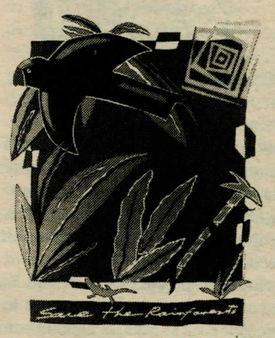
September, 1988
Conference in Chicago,IL USA on tropical rainforests. RAN

September, 1988
Annual Meeting of World Bank in Berlin, Germany.

Rainforest Field Studies in Belize and Guatemala

The Sierra Institute and UC Santa Cruz Extension is offering a special field program in rainforest ecology next winter in Belize and Guatemala. From January 15th -March 14th students will experience wild rainforests, study unexplored Mayan ruins, backpack to ceremonial cave sites, raft an underground river, investigate and work on a coastal archeological dig. Contact:
The Sierra Institute
Box R, University Extension
University of California, Santa Cruz
Santa Cruz, CA 95064
(408) 429-2761

You should see it in color!



Adventurous 4-color 100% cotton T-shirt shows you care about the planet's wildest places... benefits eco-activism from Brazil to Borneo! S-M-L-XL $12.

RAINFOREST ACTION NETWORK
300 BROADWAY, SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94133
Public Media Center

Australia's Rainforests & Potential AIDS Cure

Growing along watercourses throughout the subtropical and tropical forests of New South Wales and Queensland is a tree called the Moreton Bay chestnut, *Castanospermum australe*. The tree has large yellow or orange flowers and can grow to the height of 100 feet. It is the only species in its genus, with its nearest relative found in South America. This suggests a lineage dating back to Gondwanaland, the primevil supercontinent that eventually split into South America, Antartica, Australia, and New Zealand.

Interest in the Moreton Bay chestnut has intensified recently as scientists test an alkaloid drug found in the seeds of the tree as a possible AIDS cure. This tree is famous for manufacturing castanospermine, a poison which is known to make animals go berserk. Castanospermine poisons animals by altering the way they metabolize sugars; it is this sugar-altering substance which is being investigated as a potential AIDS cure.

Scientists at Harvard, members of a team led by Dr. William Haseltine, have been running *in vitro* tests for nearly a year, and are satisfied that castanospermine can change the AIDS virus's surface sugars in a way that prevents the virus from either binding to a host cell or replicating itself. What's more, castanospermine can perform this feat even after the disease has accelerated to the point of being diagnosed.

Dr. Larry Rohrschneider, Head of Cell Biology at the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center in Seattle, said that the next stage would be to test for toxic side effects, then clinical trials.

Though there is little doubt that the Moreton Bay chestnut tree manufactures castanospermine specifically to poison animals that try to eat its' leaves, Dr. Rohrschneider is optimistic about the toxicity tests. During the *in vitro* testing stage, when the alkaloid was put into the same culture with both an AIDS virus and a human cell, it prevented the AIDS virus from replicating while having no effect on the human cell.

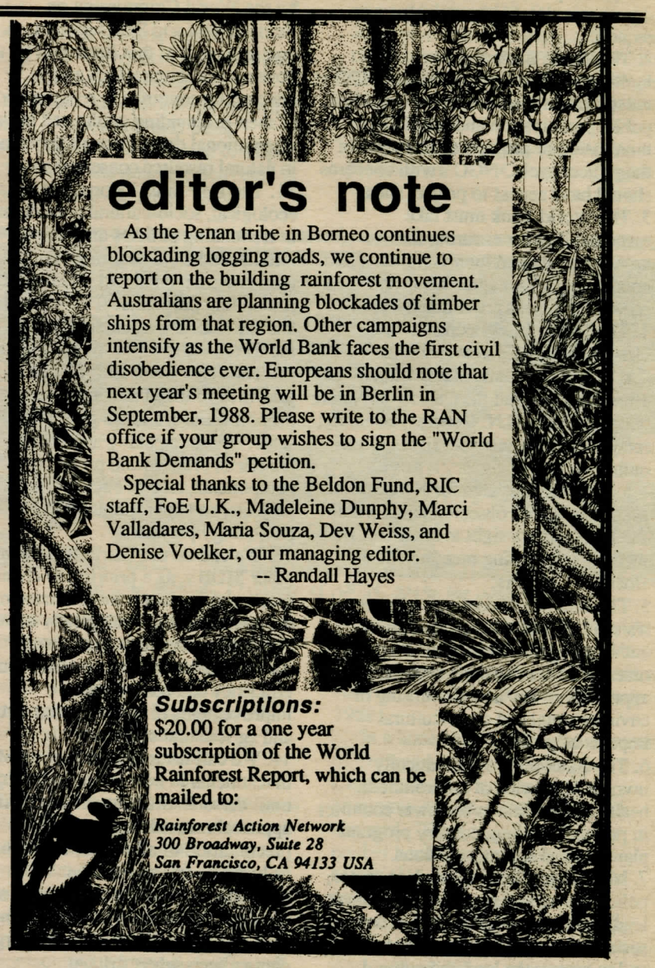
With a potential AIDS cure from the Moreton Bay chestnut..who knows what other cures are in the rainforest?

The Moreton Bay chestnut tree is common to northeastern Australian forests. It is easy to cultivate and is often seen in city gardens and along roadsides. Though the tree is not endangered in any way, Australian rainforests as a whole are under constant threat from the woodchipping industry, plantations, and property development. Indeed, the fact that the Moreton Bay chestnut tree is common may be the only reason that scientists were able to hear of it's amazing properties.

Less than five percent of tropical rainforest species have been investigated for their biochemistry. If we can get a leukemia cure from the tropical Rosy Periwinkle, and a possible AIDS cure from the Moreton Bay chestnut, who knows what other medicinal properties are held in the remaining 95 percent of the rainforest species which have not been investigated?

With all this amazing potential, it seems almost unbelievable that rainforests still continue to be destroyed at the rate of 100 acres per minute.

This information was excerpted from *BBC Wildlife*, Vol. 5, #9, 9/87. Anyone interested in a list of scientific papers related to this research can write *BBC Wildlife Magazine*, Whiteladies Road, Bristol BS8 2LR, England.



editor's note

As the Penan tribe in Borneo continues blockading logging roads, we continue to report on the building rainforest movement. Australians are planning blockades of timber ships from that region. Other campaigns intensify as the World Bank faces the first civil disobedience ever. Europeans should note that next year's meeting will be in Berlin in September, 1988. Please write to the RAN office if your group wishes to sign the "World Bank Demands" petition.

Special thanks to the Beldon Fund, RIC staff, FoE U.K., Madeleine Dunphy, Marci Valladares, Maria Souza, Dev Weiss, and Denise Voelker, our managing editor.

-- Randall Hayes

Subscriptions:
$20.00 for a one year subscription of the World Rainforest Report, which can be mailed to:

Rainforest Action Network
300 Broadway, Suite 28
San Francisco, CA 94133 USA

"The roots of all living things are tied together. When a mighty tree is felled, a star falls from the sky; before you cut down a tree, you should ask permission of the keeper of the forest, and you should ask permission of the keeper of the star."
Chan K'in, Maya Tribe of the Lacandon, in the rainforests of Chiapas, Mexico

World Bank Demands: Sign on Now

I. Introduction

During the 1987 World Bank/IMF Annual Meeting, 35 citizen groups or non-government organizations (NGOs) from fourteen countries assembled in Washington D.C. to review among themselves the environmental and socio-cultural performance of the World Bank over the last year. NGO's also attended the Annual Meeting as visitors, and held meetings with Bank staff, country delegations and Executive Directors.

Based on these meetings, the undersigned organizations request the World Bank to adopt the following reforms in order to improve the environmental and social soundness of it's policies and projects.

II. Recommended Reforms

1. In order to promote sustainable development, the World Bank must allow NGO and public participation in development projects, country economic planning, and structural adjustment programs. Access to information is an essential element of local community and NGO participation in the development process. The World Bank must allow access to information to all interested NGO's and local communities in borrower countries in the following categories:

a. Adequate notification of up-coming projects through public announcements in the media; notification should occur 90 days before Executive Directors vote on any project.

b. Executive Directors voting records should be made available upon request.

c. Monthly operational summaries, terms of reference for feasibility studies, staff appraisal reports, environmental assessments, reports to Executive Directors, mission reports, sector analysis papers and other relevant documents should be available upon request.

2. The World Bank and other multilateral development banks (MDB's) must create a mechanism for systematic public participation and public monitoring of projects at all stages of the project cycle. NGO's with concerns should have access to project sites.

3. The World Bank must take responsibility for ensuring that environmental and human rights conditions in loan agreements and policy documents are adhered to.

4. The World Bank, as part of the United Nations System, should:

a. uphold the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Charter of Nature adopted by the U.N. General Assembly; recognizing the intrinsic rights of all cultures and species.

b. Adopt procedures for NGO's to be accorded official observer status within the Bank, with a right to attend all Bank meetings, including meetings of the Board of Directors.

5. The Bank must continue to increase it's staff of professional ecologists, anthropologists, and social scientists in order to assure thorough systematic appraisal, review and monitoring of environmental and socio-cultural impacts of projects.

6. The Bank must systematically involve ministries of environment, health and welfare in borrower countries in project planning, country program planning and strategy sessions.

7. Non-project lending, such as sector, policy-based, and structural adjustment lending, must be designed to promote sustainable management of resources and to protect the land and cultural identity of vulnerable minorities. The World Bank must require that these loans contain analyses of the impact of such lending on natural resources and indigenous people; and allow NGO's the opportunity of informed involvement in negotiations on said loans. It must be stipulated in sector loan agreements that disbursements under these loans must not contribute to projects previously rejected by the Bank because they failed to meet adequate environmental and socio-economic criteria.

8. We continue to be deeply concerned about the Bank's involvement in projects which cause widespread tropical deforestation, contribute to global problems of desertification, spread of waterborne disease and forced resettlement of indigenous people such as those described in "Financing Ecological Destruction," an NGO booklet published during the World Bank/IMF Annual Meeting.

The rainforests of the Amazon, Central America, Africa and South East Asia are being destroyed at an increasing rate, as are critical wetlands and other important ecosystems that provide the basis of all life, in part as a result of World Bank-financed projects. These include major dam projects in the Narmada Valley of India, transmigration in Indonesia, and cattle ranching in Botswana. Immediate steps must be taken by the World Bank and other MDB's to ensure that their involvement in these projects prevents irreversible ecological and cultural destruction, and provides adequate provision for resettlement and rehabilitation of displaced people.

9. The World Bank and other MDB's must actively pursue initiatives to ensure the protection of the environment and vulnerable cultures, including the thorough implementation of existing policies on wildlands and tribal peoples.

10. MDB's should create a "World Conservation Bank," as recommended by the World Commission on Environment and Development. A crucial aspect of this Bank will be to develop initiatives which enable developing countries to repay portions of their outstanding public and private international debts through investments in natural resource conservation

11. The IMF must incorporate ecological, socio-cultural considerations in it's lending policies and should initiate studies to determine the long-term environmental and social effect of it's lending programs. The World Bank and the IMF should include NGO's in the formulation of these new policies.

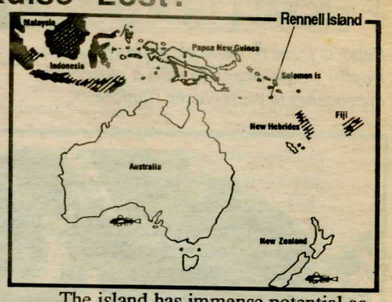
12. The Bank must shift it's lending priorities so that a much greater proportion of it's loans go for smaller scale, environmentally and socially beneficial projects and project components, resource rehabilitation projects, and appropriate or light technology projects.

13. We call on the World Bank and other MDB's, as a priority, to channel future energy sector investments into economically and ecologically more viable alternatives to large dams. Alternative investments include end-use efficiency and conservation improvements in the industrial, urban and agricultural sectors.

14. We call for a moratorium on MDB investments in new, large dam projects, until these institutions reform their appraisal methodology, and as precondition of all feasibility studies, to fully assess and address the environmental and social costs of such projects. We call for a moratorium on loan disbursements on existing large dam projects where critical environmental assessments and resettlement and rehabilitation plans are either unprepared, inadequate or not properly implemented.

Note: Over 39 groups from 14 countries have endorsed these demands. If your group can endorse them please send a note to Randall Hayes at RAN.

Solomon Island Paradise--Lost?



Rennell Island is situated about 160 km south of Guadacanal in the Solomon Island Chain, with a total land area of about 267 square miles. Described as the world's finest upraised coral atoll, it is the most pristine tropical island of its size in the world. Rennell also contains the largest lake in the Pacific, with about 200 small islands dotted around the edges of this lake.

There are about 2,000 people living on this island most of whom engage in subsistence agriculture. Apart from these small gardens, the island is covered with pristine rainforest.

Rennell has been isolated for hundreds of years, and there is a high degree of endemicity in the species present. Of approximately 50 species of birds on Rennell, 21 are unique species or subspecies (Danish and British biological expeditions 1951 and 1953). The island is unexplored botanically, but it is suggested that over 40% of the species do not occur elsewhere.

Currently Rennell is under threat of logging by a timber company, who are pressing landowners to sign a contract which will destroy their forests, their culture and their livelihood. But because it is a coral island with notoriously poor soils, a logging operation would permanently devastate the island and lead to disasterous ecological effects including the extinction of numbers of species of plants and animals, decreased rainfall, and a loss of topsoil. The forest is not a big one, and a logging operation would be only marginally viable even in straight-out dollar terms. It certainly would not produce much revenue for the local people or the central Government.

The third South Pacific National parks and Reserve Conference held in Apia in June and July 1985 recommended that priority should be given to establishing a protected area on Rennell Island. An IUCN report "Review of the Protected Areas System in Oceania" made the same recommendation.

The island has immense potential as a "nature tourist" and scientific destination, which could provide sustained and substantial income to the local people if properly developed and controlled. A commercial logging operation would greatly reduce it's tourist potential and the future income prospects of the people of Rennell.

Rennell is a jewel of the Pacific, it must not be logged. Alternatives to provide income for the inhabitants must be developed. We ask your urgent help in writing to those people listed below in support of retaining Rennell's outstanding ecology.

Write now to:

The Hon Ezekiel Alebua
Prime Minister
Parliment House
P.O. Box G19
Honiara, Solomon Islands

Hon John Tepaika, QBE
Minister of Health and Medical Services
P.O. Box G19
Honiara, Solomon Islands

Foxwood Limited Logging Company
P.O. Box 8
Honiara, Solomon Islands

(John Tepaika originally approached Foxwood and Co. on behalf of the Rennelese Area Council. He favors logging because "We desperately need foreign exchange. Thus the selling of our much loved land and forests which we do with broken hearts for the future."). Another case for a debt for conservation swap?

Review: "A Guest in the Jungle" by James Polster

A yuppie lawyer from Pittsburg transformed from whimp to hero and adventurer, Harvard educated Amazonian Indians living in primitive splendor meditating philosophically on the meaninglessness of civilization over powerful brews of hallucinogenic jungle vine, corrupt South American colonels, and insidious American oil company lackeys all collide in hilarious and unpredictable fashion in "A Guest in the Jungle" by James Polster.

This whacky and endearing novel carries us along for a ride through the heart of the Amazonian rainforest, encountering a number of strange and memorable characters along the way. Best of all, the novel has a clear message, presented through its various characters, about the evils of tropical rainforest destruction and its consequence--both for the indigenous people of the rainforest and the earth in general.

"A Guest in the Jungle" is a wonderful book, and highly recommended for a good belly laugh. When you finish, lend it to a friend who needs to be enlightened about tropical rainforest issues. They cannot help but see the serious message that is being conveyed along with the humor.

--Bebeck McGhee

WORLD RAINFOREST WEEK SUCCESS!!

When Gary Larson said he had a "wild" idea for World Rainforest Week we knew he wasn't kidding. By September 12th, the folks in Chicago knew it too, as Larson celebrated the endangered beauty of the rainforest by unveiling his 40' by 32' wall mural of the Brazilian rainforest! The Rainforest Action Group in North Carolina organized a Festival for the Rainforest that attracted hundreds of participants, and museums from Virginia to Alabama and Cleveland to New York created informative rainforest displays. European groups demonstrated their solidarity by holding a series of rallies protesting the rainforest timber trade, and across Canada environmental groups issued a "Statement of Concern" uniting them in a national rainforest movement.

In a world-wide joining of hands and hearts, simultaneous demonstrations against the logging of the ancestral lands of the Penan tribe of Malaysia took place in Australia, Japan, Germany and the United States.

The amount of public awareness raised by those who participated in World Rainforest Week was staggering! Our thanks to everyone for helping make Rainforest Week a huge success!! For those of you who wish to start plans for World Rainforest Week '88, help in the planning now by contacting us at the Rainforest Action Network.

you find yourself. It hurts to be dismissed by the arbiters of opinion as "nuts," "terrorists," "wackos," or "extremists." But we are not crazy; we happen to be sane humans in an insane human society in a sane natural world. We do not have "credibility" with Senator James A. McClure or with Interior Secretary Donald Hodel or with MAXXAM Chairman Charles Hurwitz — but they do not have credibility with us! (We do have their attention, however.) They are madmen destroying everything pure and beautiful. Why should we have any desire to "reason" with them? We do not share the same worldview or values.

The American system is very effective at co-opting and moderating dissidents by giving them attention and then encouraging them to be "reasonable" so their ideas will be taken more seriously. Appearing on the evening news, on the front page of the newspaper, in a national magazine — all of these are methods the establishment uses to entice one to share their worldview and to enter the negotiating room to compromise. The actions of Earth First! — both the bold and the comic — have gained attention. If they are to have results, we must resist the siren's offer of credibility, legitimacy and a share in the decision-making. We are thwarting the system, not reforming it.

*** An effort to go beyond the tired, worn-out dogmas of left, right and middle-of-the-road.** These doctrines, whether blaming Capitalism, Communism, or the Devil for all the problems in the world, merely represent internecine squabbles between different factions of Humanism. Yes, multinational corporations commit great evil (the Soviet Union is a multinational corporation, too); there is great injustice in the world; the rich are getting richer and the poor poorer — but all problems cannot be simplistically laid at the feet of evil capitalists in the United States, Europe and Japan. Earth First!ers are not left or right; we are not even in front. Earth First! should not be in the political struggle between humanistic sects at all. We're involved in a wholly different game.

*** An unwillingness to set any ethnic, class or political group of humans on a pedestal and make them immune from questioning.** It's easy, of course, to recognize that white males from North America and northern Europe hold a disproportionate share of responsibility for the mess we're in; that upper and middle class consumers from the First World take an excessive portion of the world's "resources" and therefore cause greater per capita destruction than do other peoples. But it does not follow that everyone else is blameless.

The Earth First! movement, for example, has great affinity with native groups throughout the world. They are clearly in the most direct and respectful relationship with the natural world. Earth First! should be backing up such groups in the common struggle whenever we can. Most EF!ers, for example, are supportive of the Dine (Navajo) of Big Mountain against relocation, but this does not mean that we should pretend that severe overgrazing by domestic sheep does not occur on the Navajo Reservation. We may be supportive of subsistence lifestyles by natives in Alaska, but should we be silent about clearcutting of old growth forest in southeast Alaska by native corporations, about the efforts of the Eskimo Doyon Corporation to push for oil exploration and development in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, or about commercial trapping by natives for the New York fur market? It seems to me to be racist if you either condemn or pardon someone based on their ethnic background.

Similarly, we have no troublecastigating a Charles Hurwitz for destroying the last wilderness Redwood forest, but sometimes feel a sympathy for the enthralled loggers. Of course Hitler deserves the greater condemnation, but the fellow pushing Jews into the showers is committing evil, too. The industrial workers, by and large, share the blame for the destruction of the natural world. They may be slaves of the big money boys, but they are generally happy, willing slaves who share the worldview of their masters that Earth is a smorgasbord of resources for the taking. Indeed, sometimes it is the hardy swain, the sturdy yeoman from the bumpkin proletariat who holds the most violent and destructive attitudes towards the natural world (and towards those who would defend it). They are victims of an unjust economic system, yes, but that should not absolve them of what they do. (This is not to deny that some woods workers oppose the destruction of the old growth, that some may even be EF!ers, but merely that it is invalid to pardon someone because of the rung they occupy on the economic ladder.)

*** A willingness to let our actions set the finer points of our philosophy and a recognition that we must indeed act.** It is possible to debate endlessly the finer points of a dogma, to feel that every nuance of something has to be figured out before you can act. In fact, many political movements become simple debating societies where the participants sit around masturbating and never get down to the vital business at hand. Others argue that you have no right to be concerned about the environment or to do anything to preserve it until you are living a pure, non-impacting lifestyle. We will never figure it all out, we will never be able to plan any campaign in complete detail, none of us will ever transcend a polluting lifestyle — but we can act. We can act with courage, with determination, with all the deliberateness we can muster, with love for things wild and free. We can't be perfect, but we can *do*. Earth First! is not an armchair, passive, vicarious tribe. We are warriors. We are a warrior society. We have a job to do.

***An acknowledgement that we must change our personal lifestyles to those more harmonious with natural diversity.** Yes, we must eschew surplusage. We must endeavor to practice what we preach. But to one extent or another, we are all captives of our economic system and cannot break entirely free. Arne Naess points out that we are not able to achieve a true deep ecology lifestyle but it is the responsibility of each of us to begin to move in that direction. There are trade offs — flying in a jetliner to help hang a banner on the World Bank in Washington, DC, in order to bring world attention to the plight of the tropical rainforests; using a computer to produce copy for a newspaper printed on tree pulp that will catalyze people to take action; driving a pickup truck down a forest road to gain access to a proposed timber sale for preventive maintenance. We need to be aware of these trade offs, and to make the best possible effort to limit our impact.

*** A commitment to maintaining a sense of humor, and a joy in living.** Most radical activists are a dour, holier-than-thou, humorless lot. Earth First!ers are different. We aren't rebelling against the system because we're losers or unhappy. We're fighting for beauty, for life, for joy. We kick up our heels in delight at a wilderness day, we smile at a flower, a hummingbird. We laugh. We laugh at our opponents — and we laugh at ourselves.

*** An awareness that we are animals.** Human beings are primates, mammals, vertebrates, animals. EF!ers recognize their animalness; we are not devotees of some Teilhardian New Age eco-la-la that says we must transcend our base animal nature and take charge of our evolution in order to become higher, moral beings. Instead, we believe we must get back in touch with being animal, to glory in our sweat, hormones, tears and blood. We are in a struggle against the modern compulsion to become dull, passionless androids. We do not live sanitary, logical lives; we smell, taste, see, hear and feel Earth; we live with gusto. We *are* Animal.

*** An acceptance of monkeywrenching as a legitimate tool for the preservation of natural diversity.** No, all Earth First!ers don't monkeywrench, perhaps not even the majority, but there should be a reluctance to condemn the idea and general practice of monkeywrenching. Look at an EF! t-shirt. Chances are there's a monkeywrench somewhere on it. The mystique and lore of "night work" pervades our tribe, and with it a general acceptance that properly done monkeywrenching is a legitimate tool for defense of the wild by some individuals. This, too, is an important litmus test, I believe. It sets us apart from other groups, it helps define the specificity of being an Earth First!er.

These are general guidelines. They are not the word of the Goddess, they are not meant to be dogmatic. But they are all fundamental to Earth First!, I believe, and have been fundamental to our tribe since its genesis in that Mexican lava field. They are what distinguish us from other groups, what define us as an entity. There is a range in all of them and many of them call for a tolerance of extremes. No, you don't have to be a misanthrope who chants "Fuck the Human Race!" around a campfire at the Round River Rendezvous, but you tolerate that honest sentiment. You don't have to monkeywrench or even encourage it, but you don't condemn another EF!er for trashing a 'dozer. You may disagree with an essay in *The Earth First! Journal* criticizing the notion of the "noble savage" or one praising disease, but you accept their subjects as legitimate areas of inquiry and discussion. It is, I think, tolerance for the above points, not necessarily 100% agreement with them, that marks the boundaries of Earth First!.

By being out of the mainstream of Humanism, we are open to many attacks — both expected and unfair. We are on the edge. We are groping. But in my mind, the above statements establish the parameters of what Earth First!ers are. They leave room for considerable diversity, but they draw a circumscribed line.

From the beginning, I have believed in Earth First! being a decentralized, grassroots tribe. I am content to see it develop as it will. As I said earlier, I have no desire to dictate what Earth First! is, but I do think these points represent the mainstream of Earth First!. If you vehemently disagree with them, I encourage you to become involved with another radical green group or start your own. There is considerable room for a diversity of groups defending Earth. Earth First! can cooperate with other groups, even when we do not see eye-to-eye, so long as there is a mutual respect and tolerance.

On the other hand (and I am absolutely serious about this), if I am out of the mainstream of Earth First! with these views, then please let me know and I will move on. I have no desire to embarrass good activists for Earth if the above points are not considered crucial or are detrimental to what they are trying to do. If Earth First! is no longer what I envision it to be, then I will accept that and wish the new Earth First! well. But I have no energy to continually debate the above points within my tribe and will seek my campfire elsewhere.

I apologize if my comments above seem fractious or ill-tempered. I genuinely like nearly everyone I have encountered in the Earth First! movement. But in my seventeen years as a full-time wilderness activist, I have seen what the pressures of moderation, of co-option, of "mellowing" can do to a group. If we sanitize our style, our view, our message, our tactics in order to offend no one, in order to attract more and more people to Earth First!, we will lose what makes us "Earth First!." If we extract the piquancy, the hot green chiles, from Earth First!, we will be pabulum.

Let's listen to our critics, let's grow with that criticism, but not jettison our biocentrism, or lose either the "Earth" or the "First" or the "!" in our name.

Is Sanctuary the Answer? *******

by Dave Foreman

Borders between 20th Century nation states present something of a sociological "edge effect" much like the boundary between a meadow and a forest. The border between the United States and the Republic of Mexico is no exception, and many of us are familiar with the hustle and bustle, the frenetic air of international money changing, and the squalid abundance of life in the border cities: San Diego-Tijuana, Nogales-Nogales, Douglas-Agua Prieta, El Paso-Juarez, Laredo-Laredo, Brownsville-Matamoros. (It was in one of these vibrant border towns, San Luis, that Earth First! was formed in 1980.)

Nevertheless, the border towns, often representing both the best and the worst of the human condition, are islands of urbanity in a border marked more frequently by empty distance, great silences, and surprising peace – the largely uninhabited, desolate Sonoran and Chihuahuan Deserts. Two of the wildest and most remote temperate North American wildernesses are along the border — Cabeza Prieta-Pinacate in Arizona and Sonora, and the Lower Canyons of the Rio Grande in Texas and Coahuila. Even these forbidding landscapes present a geography of hope, an escape route to a better life, for the many fleeing political persecution from the south or merely seeking an economically better life to the north. Every summer in Arizona, we read in the newspapers about another dozen or so poor devils who perished in the waterless sands of the Cabeza Prieta when abandoned by the unscrupulous "coyotes" who guide them across the wilderness for all of their money.

And once, in the heart of the Lower Canyons of the Rio Grande, as we were some five days in on a ten day float trip, a young family appeared early one morning at our campsite on the Mexican

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Sanctuary . . .

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side. We invited them to breakfast and then ferried them across the *Rio Bravo del Norte* to continue their journey north to where they had a job lined up with a rancher. Rowing to the other side of the river, I was impressed with the quiet courage of the couple, barely out of their teens, and the exuberance of their six-month-old daughter. We gave them water and some extra food; they said *gracias* and we bid each other *adios* and *vaya con dios*. They headed up a side canyon and we down the river.

Sitting on a rock outcropping in New Mexico's Black Range, I once spied a half dozen men below below me walking north. They were unmistakable with their cowboy hats, boots, cigarettes, gallon plastic jugs of water, and little plastic bags with their possessions. Wetbacks. *Mojados*. The toughest cowboys and workers in the Southwest. Even chain-smoking they can outwalk me. I know. I trailed behind a couple of them once coming out of Barranca del Cobre in the Sierra Madre.

One hundred and fifty years ago, the Southwest was Spanish (or Mexican), that is, it was except for those huge spaces known as *Apacheria* or *Comancheria* — the lands controlled by the Apache, or Navajo, or Ute, or Comanche, where no sensible Mexican would venture if he wished to retain his hair. Then the United States took Texas, California, New Mexico, and Arizona from Mexico in the kind of deal that has been going on between emerging states for ten thousand years.

English is the language officially spoken here today, and the stores and suburbs are full of Texans and New Yorkers. Beneath this gringo veneer, however, there is still a Spanish, or Mexican, or Indian soul. The middle-class neighborhood in which I live in Tucson is predominantly Chicano; my nephew and nieces in New Mexico carry the names *Pacheco* and *Montoya;* my sister-in-law's father speaks only the lilting Spanish of northern New Mexico — and his roots in America north of the Rio Grande go back further than do mine (my ancestors settled the eastern shore of Maryland in 1616).

I am an Anglo in a landscape with Spanish names and I am home.

I am torn, nonetheless, with the human drama being played out in these borderlands which I love, with the sanctuary movement, with the granting of refuge, and with the flood of "illegal aliens" from Latin America. I admire the strong, hopeful men and women with dark eyes coming from far to the south, seeking justice, security and an opportunity to work in the United States. I respect their courage; I sympathize with their journey — which covers far more than mere miles. But I fear that little will be accomplished by their long walk, that the United States opening its doors to the dispossessed, hungry and fearful from Latin America will help neither Latin America nor the United States.

Two broad groups of people come north — those fleeing political persecution from the right-wing juntas of Central America, and those seeking a better economic future in Los Angeles or Denver or Chicago. It is easy to apply simplistic slogans and blame multinational corporations largely from the United States for the woes they flee. This ignores the *caballero* oligarchies which rule El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and south. It is easy to pin Ronald Reagan and Ollie North with the sole rap, but the death squads of Central America dance to their own tunes and not just to the CIA's.

The same class of *ricos*, of *caballeros*, the same oligarchy rules Mexico. The Revolution failed. The memory of Villa and Zapata may ride on moonlit nights, but the heirs of Carranza sit in the real saddle.

With sanctuary, with amnesty, with refuge for the poor of Mexico or the fearful of Central America, the good liberals of America are treating only the symptoms and not the disease. By allowing the United States to be an overflow valve for the pent-up pressure of the boiling cauldrons of unrest to the south, we do a favor to the imperious brutes astride the horse. Times will not get better in Latin America, there will not be land reform, democracy or an end to repression and the death squads until the tyrants are dehorsed in revolutions such as that which toppled *Caballero Somoza* in Nicaragua, or by the middle class and campesinos and urban intellectuals uniting in disgust and effecting true reform in Mexico and Central America.

The longer we allow the unruly, the angry, the politically active, the economically dispossessed to seek refuge in the United States, the longer we postpone these revolutions or effective democratic reform movements.

It is not pretty, it is not the way any one would choose, but conditions will not get better in Central America and Mexico until they get worse.

Let us also consider the environmental impacts of continued immigration to the United States. The economic and political refugees seeking a better life in Los Angeles or Phoenix are not going to remain *campesinos*. They, quite sensibly, want to be middle-class, they want to be successful. Many of them will be, at least by the standards of the land they left. And in acquiring a higher standard of living in Los Angeles, they will have a greater impact on the natural world. More water from Mono Lake. More carbon monoxide in the LA Basin. More need for more freeways. More extraction of minerals, timber, and life from the wild lands of North America and the world. The same holds true for Denver, Chicago, or Miami.

Thanks to the reform environmental movement, the United States has one of the best opportunities in the world to preserve a select representation of its native and wild ecosystems. It is far from adequate, but it is better than nothing. It is a start. Population growth either from more births or more immigrants threatens those preserves over the long run.

Additionally, the United States exploits the "resources" of nearly every nation in the world to fuel our excessive standard of living. More Americans — from whatever source — add to that insatiable demand and cause more destruction in the Third World.

The solution?

It's not a pretty one, it's not an easy one, it may not even work, but it deals with reality.

1) Continue to do our damnedest to preserve more of the native diversity in the United States;

2) Work for additional lowering of the birth rate in the United States among all ethnic and class groups;

3) Oppose efforts by American (or Japanese or European or...) corporations to exploit the lands and peoples of the Third World (and demand that those who have, like Burger King, invest in preservation and restoration of natural areas in the countries they have abused);

4) Oppose efforts by the Reagan demonocracy to support the *caballero juntas* to the south and to overthrow the Nicaraguan government, which offers hope to the oppressed people of the other nations of the region;

5) Offer aid and encouragement to the home-grown reform and revolutionary movements of Mexico and Central America;

6) Disband the CIA and prohibit the other agencies of our government from covert interference in the internal affairs of other nations;

7) Halt — as humanely as possible — the continued immigration into the United States. The would-be immigrants will go back to unfortunate and, in some cases, bloody fates, but the pressure and the anger and the rage will build until the *caballeros* are thrown off their horses. In the long run the most humane solution is the one advanced by Edward Abbey: send every illegal alien home with a rifle and a thousand rounds.

Too often, I fear, good-hearted liberal solutions only perpetuate the evils they seek to overcome.

(Author's note: I expect that many Earth First!ers disagree with the point of view expressed in this essay, and whole-heartedly support the humanitarian aims of the sanctuary movement. That is fine. This is not an issue of central importance to Earth First! and there is room for divergent opinions. I have no desire to enter into a debate on this issue in this newspaper. However, I have been branded as a "racist" and a "fascist," and have had my views on sanctuary and illegal immigration twisted by various knee-jerk leftists. I am not concerned by those attacks since I am not concerned with their perpetrators, but I do feel that the readers of Earth First! deserve to know where, in fact, I do stand on this issue and decide for themselves if my point of view is that of a "racist" or a "fascist." That is my only reason for presenting this essay.)

Sea Shepherd and *Divine Wind* Need Support

by Rod Coronado

Sea Shepherd Society's navy consists of one ship in the Atlantic, and one in the Pacific. The *Sea Shepherd* is a former North Atlantic cod trawler that was built in 1962. We sailed it through the Bering Sea into Russian waters to document illegal whaling, and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence to protect nurseries of Harp Seal pups. In the Faroe Islands, the Sea Shepherd was twice successful in defense of the Pilot Whales of the North Atlantic, and carries the bullet marks of Faroese shotguns to prove it. The Shepherd of the Seas is constantly in need of repairs.

In the Pacific, the ocean guardian is the *Divine Wind*, a former skipjack tuna-boat, built in Japan in 1972. On its maiden voyage, Divine Wind ventured into the treacherous waters of the North Pacific to defend the Dall's Porpoise and other sea creatures from the greed of the Japanese driftnet fleets. (Sea Shepherd Society actions have been covered in past issues of *EF!* See index of back issues in Mabon 87.)

Both vessels have proven effective in the fight for Mother Earth. Both have a voracious appetite for 1500 gallons of diesel fuel a day.

Some organizations fight with the pen; we choose the sword. We urgently need funds to continue to operate the whale navy. Our cetacean friends need us. Dolphins continue to die in tuna nets. Harpoons will explode in the Antarctic and other oceans again, as Japan, Iceland, the Philippines, and South Korea continue to kill whales, now under the pretense of "scientific" whaling. (See next issue for update on whaling.) Our ships' crews are brave women and men volunteers. No one is paid, not even the Cap'n. Presently, we are trying to raise money to either sail to Antarctica, or to the South Pacific to confront tuna fishers who kill over 200,000 dolphins each year. We need nautical supplies, paint, food, tools, and camera equipment. Support your local Kami-kaze conservationists; send contributions to Sea Shepherd Society, POB 7000S, Redondo Beach, CA 90277.

Chicago Rainforest

by Hal of Chicago
Earth First!

Chicago now has rainforest! Well, not a real 3-D forest, actually a wall-mural, a 2-D; but hey, 2 out of 3 ain't bad. Gary Larson was the painter and organizer for the dedication of the mural on Friday and Saturday of Rainforest Week, featuring poets, singers, scolders, and the world's first eco-defense rap-music. Hundreds attended.

Gary's three story painting depicts a rainforest under attack from a bulldozer. Unfortunately, a condo planned for the lot next to the mural would destroy the mural visibility; dropping two of the proposed 24 condo units would spare it. We're submitting a petition to keep the mural alive. If the petition succeeds, we'll petition for dropping the other 22 units, then petition to stop all condos, then all buildings, then to tear down Sears Tower and Standard Oil and John Hancock and....

To obtain Chicago EF!'s newsletter, write: Chicago EF!, POB 6424, Evanston, IL 60204. To see the splendid mural, visit the 2700 block of N Halsted Street.

Hal Lupinek and Roger Featherstone at Chicago Rainforest Mural dedication. Photo by Randy Feraldi.

USUAL DISGUSTING PLEA FOR MONEY

The Earth First! movement runs on your financial support. We don't need as much as other groups since we are grassroots, volunteer, decentralized and have low overhead. Moreover, you get to select where your hard-earned money goes. Don't send your contributions to this newspaper, send them directly to one of these hard working groups:

***Earth First! Foundation, POB 50681, Tucson, AZ 85703**
(contributions to the Foundation are tax-deductible)
***Arizona Earth First!, POB 5871, Tucson, AZ 85703**
***Bay Area Earth First!, POB 83, Canyon, CA 94516**
***Biodiversity Task Force, Jasper Carlton, 1113 23rd St., Vienna, WV 26105**
***Florida Earth First!, 6820 SW 78th St., Gainesville, FL 32608**
***Grazing Task Force, POB 5784, Tucson, AZ 85703**
***Humboldt County Earth First!, POB 34, Garberville, CA 95440**
***Los Angeles Earth First!, 13110 Bloomfield St, Sherman Oaks, CA 91423**
***Montana Earth First!, Box 6151, Bozeman, MT 59715**
***New Mexico Earth First!, 456 Amado St, Santa Fe, NM 87501**
***Nomadic Action Group, POB 210, Canyon, CA 94516**
***Oregon Earth First!, POB 1437, Merlin, OR 97532**
***PAW (Preserve Appalachian Wilderness), RR 1, Box 132-A, North Stratford, NH 03590**
***Texas Earth First!, POB 7292, University Station, Austin, TX 78713**
***Washington Earth First!, POB 2962, Bellingham, WA 98227**
***Wolf Action Network, POB 272, Yosemite, CA 95389**
This fundraising appeal is placed as a service to the Earth First! movement.
THANK YOU for your support!

REVIEWS

THE DESERT SMELLS LIKE RAIN: A Naturalist in Papago Indian Country; Gary Paul Nabhan; first published 1982; 1987 by North Point Press, Berkeley, CA; 130pp; available from Earth First! Books, Tucson, postpaid for $10 paper.

Perhaps nowhere is the smell of rain more pungent than in the Sonoran Desert. Perhaps no people is more tuned to the cycles of rain than the Desert People, the Papago, or Tohono O'odham.

Gary Nabhan is without equal in his ability to capture in writing the essence of the Sonoran Desert and its native peoples. Nabhan, an ethnobotanist whose other sterling writings include *Gathering the Desert*, describes in *The Desert Smells Like Rain* the traditional subsistence modes of the Papago Indians, and their recent partial acculturation into modern society. To a greater extent than most writers on matters anthropological, Nabhan is able to skillfully describe and appreciate a native people's traditional ways, while frankly — without loss of respect for them — explaining their adoption of modern habits. In one of his more humorous elucidations of this tension between traditional and modern ways, Nabhan describes visiting an elderly woman with a group of Phoenix "cactophiliacs." The cactophiliacs were aghast when midway through her making of the traditional Saguaro juice, the old woman called for her "holy water" — Coors Beer — a sacrament she partook of many times each day.

Nabhan leaves the reader with tremendous respect for the Papago, and a realization that the Sonoran Desert — while seeming beautiful in a harsh and barren way — does afford a prosperous life for an ecologically sensitive people. For the last 8000 years, native peoples have inhabited the Sonoran Desert, of what is now southwest Arizona and northern Sonora, experiencing regular cycles of feast and famine. Long the Papago hunted Bighorn; gathered acorns (in nearby mountains), prickly pear pads, Saguaro fruit, sandroot, mesquite pods, and beans from palo verde and ironwood; and cultivated squash, tepary beans, and corn. During the Sonoran Desert's two rainy seasons, they obtained food in such quantities that they were able to feast unto fatness. When food supplies ebbed, the Papago lived off their stored fat reserves. Nowadays, the Papago's ability to adapt to the desert's boom and bust cycles is contributing to perhaps the highest rate of diabetes of any people on Earth. Having been coaxed or forced into modern society, to varying degrees, many Papago Indians now grow fat and diabetic on white sugar, lard, white flour and other processed foods. Nabhan suggests that this tragic trend might be averted if more Papago were to readopt some of their old ways. A complete return to their past is not now possible, of course, as most of their land has been taken from them.

One of the more encouraging trends of the 1980s is the growing field of bioregional literature, and one of the best books of this new/old genre is *The Desert Smells Like Rain*. I would leave its author, and Earth First!ers, with an intriguing philosophical and ecological question implicitly raised by this book: Is it possible, as Nabhan hints in his comparison of a desert oasis in southwestern Arizona (now off limits to agriculture due to its incorporation in Organ Pipe National Monument) with a nearby one in northern Sonora (which is still cultivated and features more species of birds than its neighbor north of the Mexican border), that the Papago actually improved the ecological richness of the desert through their floodlands agriculture in such places as this spring in the Monument?

Reviewed by Australopithecus

ARCTIC DREAMS: Imagination And Desire In A Northern Landscape; 1986; Bantam Books; 400pp; $6 from EF! Books in Tucson.

Those of us living in Arizona's Sonoran Desert tend to grow increasingly enamored of warmth — else we'd not remain in a place that felt three-digit temperatures on 71 days in 1987. We are not quickly enticed by images of ice and barren lands. Nonetheless, after reading *Arctic Dreams*, each of us on the Tucson *EF!* staff agreed that we would fain tread the tundra.

Barry Lopez established himself as one of North America's finest natural history writers with his classic, *Of Wolves And Men*. His latest book is an enthralling journey into a rapidly evolving area and into the visions inspired by that area. Writing after years of travels throughout the Arctic, Lopez conveys a deep understanding of the wildlife, weather, and stellar phenomenon of and above the Arctic. He perhaps most concisely reveals the often surrealistic images of the Arctic in his preface:

The particular section of the Arctic I became concerned with extends from Bering Strait in the west to Davis Strait in the east. It includes great, unrelieved stretches of snow and ice that in summer become plains of open water and an ocean that is the tundra, a tawny island beneath the sky. But there are, too, surprising and riveting sights: Wilberforce Falls on the Hood River suddenly tumbles 160 feet into a wild canyon in the midst of the Canadian tundra, and its roar can be heard for miles. Humboldt Glacier, a towering, 50-mile-long sea margin of the Greenland ice sheet, calves icebergs into Kane Basin with gargantuan and implacable force. The badlands of east-central Melville Island, an eroded country of desert oranges, of muted yellows and reds, reminds a traveler of canyons and arroyos in southern Utah. And there are places more exotic, like the Guggles River, which flows out of Lake Hazen on Ellesmere Island in winter and runs 2000 feet through the Stygian darkness, wreathed in frost smoke, before it disappears underneath its own ice. South of Cape Bathurst and west of the Horton River in the Northwest Territories, bituminous shale fires that have been burning underground for hundreds of years make those coastal hills seem like a vast, smoldering heap of industrial slag. South of the central Kobuk River, one hundred foot dunes rise above hundreds of square miles of shifting sand. In East Greenland lies an arctic oasis called Queen Louisa Land, a valley of wild grasses and summer wildflowers surrounded by the walls of the Greenland ice cap.

The Arctic, overall, has the classic lines of a desert landscape: spare, balanced, extended, and quiet. In the Queen Elizabeth Islands the well-drained tundra plains and low-lying bogs more familiar in the south give way to expanses of weathered rock and gravel, and the illusion of a desert is even more complete. On Baffin and Ellesmere islands and in northern Alaska, sharply pitched arctic mountain ranges, which retain their remoteness even as you stand within them, complete a pervasive suggestion of austerity.... (p. xxi)

Lopez lucidly describes the more spectacular denizens of Arctic lands and waters — Polar Bear, Walrus, Narwhal, Right Whale, Snowy Owl, Musk Ox — as well as some of the less conspicuous ones — Horned Lark, Collared Lemming, Mountain Sorrel. Ever since white explorers and resource exploiters began visiting the Arctic regularly (16th century), accounts have noted the awe-

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Society for Conservation Biology

by Reed Noss

Review of the Society for Conservation Biology, and their journal, *Conservation Biology*

Not long ago, any scientist who spoke out in favor of protecting the Earth was scorned by most of her/his peers. A few biologists who were already well-established in their profession, most notably Paul Ehrlich, were able to speak on behalf of environmental preservation as far back as the 1960s. But even Ehrlich had a slew of labels thrown at him. We don't know if Aldo Leopold would have been able to plead the cause of preservation without provoking scorn, for he died before his controversial *Round River* and *A Sand County Almanac* were published.

Respectability and credibility are of utmost importance in the bitterly competitive world of science. Any scientist who publicly displays affection for living things or any hint of an ethical commitment to saving them will experience difficulty procuring grants and academic appointments. Even within the science of ecology (which ecologist Paul Sears fondly called a "subversive subject"), the ideal of pure, value-free objectivity demands that ecologists never admit to the social, political, or ethical implications of their subject matter.

Fortunately for Earth, this "professional" bias against involvement in conservation and ethics is beginning to erode. During the last decade, more and more ecologists and field biologists have grown concerned, for a very poignant reason: the study sites they know and love are being destroyed. Some of these scientists realize that whereas value-free objectivity is an appropriate (though difficult) ideal for the process of testing hypotheses through observation and experiment, the *interpretation* of scientific results (and even the positing of hypotheses in the first place) can and must involve other human capacities. Moreover, the direction that science takes with regard to the health of the biosphere can be either negative (e.g., most industrial technologies) or positive (e.g., studies of nature reserve design). Some directions may be neutral in this sense, but even such seemingly arcane studies as pteridology (the study of ferns) or pollination ecology can have important implications for preserving biodiversity or simply for helping people realize the wonder of it all. Just as Nature is valuable for its own sake, so too can the study of Nature be valuable without regard to immediate application.

The increasing respectability of conservation biology in the scientific arena is a signal that biologists, at least, are getting worried. It is a healthy worry. Out of this worry has arisen the Society for Conservation Biology (SCB), in which scientists can mingle respectably with professionals in other disciplines to study the processes of extinction and environmental degradation, and devise strategies to avert these disasters. Information can then be published in a top-quality, refereed journal. The president of SCB is Michael Soule, a highly respected biologist (and Zen Buddhist) who has written and edited major texts and papers in this field.

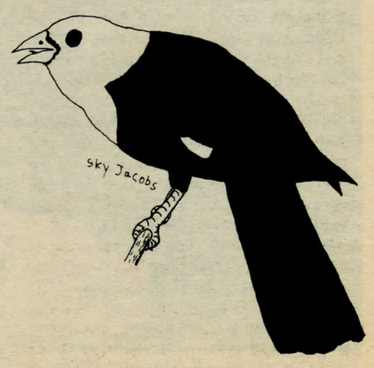
Membership in SCB costs $27 a year, which is cheap for a professional society. [Dave Foreman is a charter member, so it must be cheap!] With membership comes a quarterly journal, *Conservation Biology* (CB), of which two issues have been published in this first year. The journal is exceptionally good, with original research articles, international conservation news, thoughtful essays, book reviews, and lively debates between leading conservation biologists. To be fair, there are other good journals in this field, such as the long-established international journal, *Biological Conservation* (BC). But a subscription to BC costs several hundred dollars per year, and otherwise you can only find it in the big university libraries. CB, on the other hand, is accessible to anyone with 27 bucks, and will be available in many libraries.

A major strength of the SCB and its journal is its interdisciplinary intent. Biology, as the Society's name suggests, is the primary subject. As editor David Ehrenfeld notes, "conservation and biology are interdependent and inseparable because biology is at the heart of all phases of conservation and is the ultimate arbiter of its success and failure." But Ehrenfeld (who is a fine biologist but is best known to EF!ers as the author of *The Arrogance of Humanism*) hopes to attract articles from many academic disciplines and from people who are actually "managing" the land. Ehrenfeld welcomes "all relevant opinions" and believes that "the success of *Conservation Biology* depends on the degree to which we can obliterate the distinction between readers and contributors."

I hasten to add that all this recent attention to conservation biology does not mean that western science has suddenly abandoned its mechanistic and dualistic ways, and that scientists are rushing in to devote heads, hearts, and bodies to the battle to save Earth. There is still a haughty disdain among many conservation biologists for those who don't do "real science" (i.e., test hypotheses). Those who express too much emotional commitment to their work or who stoop to ethical arguments are still ostracized (as I rediscover repeatedly in my own work; one academic commentator at a recent talk I gave accused me of "turning conservation biology into a religion"). An example of this arrogant rationalism is Dan Simberloff, one of the Governors of SCB and a member of the national board of directors of The Nature Conservancy. Simberloff has spent the last decade arguing against the need for large reserves, against the "exaggerated" extinction rates forecast for the tropics by many biologists, and lately, against habitat corridors and against any involvement of ethics in conservation biology. Yet despite its Simberloff-types, conservation biology has achieved enough prominence that many biologists are no longer afraid to speak out in the volatile arena of conservation, where they are so sorely needed.

To join the SCB and receive CB, send $27 to Blackwell Scientific Publications, 52 Beacon St, Boston, MA 02108.

Reed Noss is a community ecologist, two of whose writings have already been published in CB, and a frequent contributor to our pages.



Vermont's Northeast Kingdom — A New National Park?

by George Wuerthner

Editor's note: The following is a tentative Park proposal to be further refined and expanded. To this end, we encourage input from New England EF!ers concerning areas which should be added to the proposed protected area. We also encourage discussion on whether it is appropriate for EF! to seek National Park status for the area or whether it would be wiser to seek simple Wilderness status, so as not to promote excessive tourism in the area.

Tucked up against Canada and northern New Hampshire and bounded by the Green Mountains to the west is Vermont's outback — the Northeast Kingdom, where the roads end and the big trees begin. Reportedly, the region's name originated with US Senator George Aiken, who said in a 1949 speech, "this is such beautiful country up here, it ought to be called the Northeast Kingdom of Vermont." The name captured the place perfectly. The bogs, lakes and forested hills of spruce and birch are reminiscent of the continental belt of boreal forest that reaches across all of Canada and north to Alaska. The White and Black Spruce, trees common in the sub-arctic but rare in Vermont, live here. The Northeast Kingdom once harbored the creatures of undisturbed wilderness — Caribou, Lynx, Marten, and Gray Wolf — and today is home to more Moose than anywhere else in the state. To complete the portrait of this region as an outlier of the great North, it boasts the state's lowest recorded temperature: -50 Fahrenheit at Bloomfield on the Connecticut River.

Surprisingly, although this region is Vermont's wildest quarter, no designated Wilderness, wildlife refuge or other management classification gives the land the legal protection it deserves, for the Northeast Kingdom is almost wholly in private ownership — mainly held by timber companies and other large, out-of-state corporations. For example, Champion International owns 225,000 acres in Essex County.

Early this century, 350,000 acres in the region were identified as potentially suitable for incorporation into the then-proposed Green Mountain National Forest. The idea was dropped when it was deemed more important to acquire lands in southern Vermont, closer to major population centers. Such a rationale is not now valid; this area should become public land and be designated the Northeast Kingdom National Park or Preserve. (The only major difference between Park and Preserve status is that hunting is allowed within a Preserve, while in Parks it is usually not. Preserve status would suffice provided preservation of natural wildlife populations and reintroduction of predators such as the wolf are guaranteed.) The Park or Preserve could include adjacent portions of New Hampshire and Maine to make it the largest public land holding in the Northeast. In this article I will limit my discussion to Vermont since it has the most progressive government in the Northeast and is the state most likely to be receptive to creation of a new National Park within its borders.

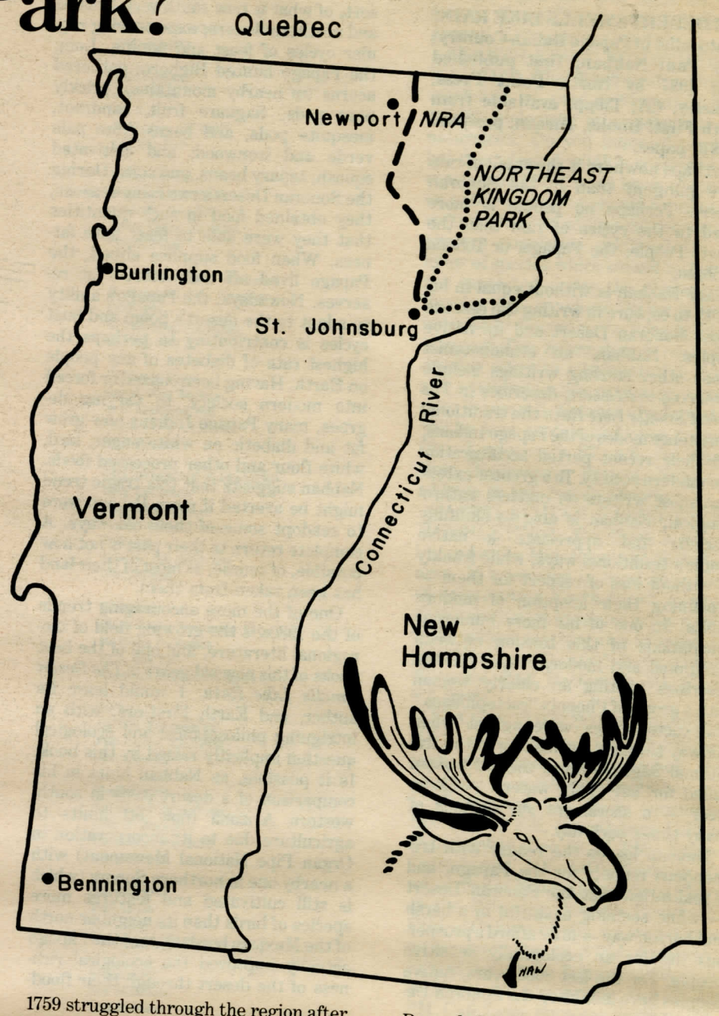
Vermont's economy is highly dependent upon tourism, with this industry its second largest employer and income producer. The financial benefits that could accrue to the state if a major new tourist destination were created are one of the major selling points in favor of federal land acquisition and Park designation. The only other National Park in the Northeast is Maine's Acadia which now receives the second largest number of visitors of any National Park unit in the country.

Of course, economic development is not the reason to create a new Park. A Northeast Kingdom National Park would fill a vacant niche in our National Park and Wilderness systems by allowing recovery of a large ecological unit within the Northeastern hardwood-boreal forest ecosystem — presently not represented except in the small designated Wilderness Areas in Green Mountain National Forest and barely represented within Acadia Park. With public acquisition of these private holdings, which for the most part can be bought inexpensively, reintroduction of extirpated species can be accomplished with a minimum of impact upon the surrounding sparsely settled country. With a large enough core of protected habitat, Caribou, Gray Wolves, and Marten could again inhabit the state.

Besides the ecological heritage that would be preserved by National Park status, the area has a rich human history which includes Indians, loggers, and farmers. Today the Northeast Kingdom remains largely *de facto* wilderness partly because the land — while superb for wildlife — does not encourage human prosperity. The climate is severe; the thin soils are nutrient-poor and unproductive; much of the area is swampy. The underlying bedrock is similar in age and structure to that of the White Mountains of New Hampshire — another region that is notoriously unsuited to agriculture. Granite forms the core of the Kingdom's undulating uplands and such isolated peaks as Burke Mountain near Lyndonville and Mt. Monadnock by Lemington.

The combination of glaciation and the region's particular rock structure produced many lakes here, more than anywhere else in Vermont. Lake Memphremagog is the state's second largest lake, though only one-third of its 30-mile length actually lies south of the Canadian border. Lake Seymour, southeast of Memphremagog, is the state's third biggest water body. Among the region's many other lacustrine features are Big Averill Pond, Little Averill Pond, Maidstone Lake, Norton Pond, Island Pond, Lake Willoughby, Caspian Lake, Crystal Lake, and Echo Lake.

Even before white intrusion, the Northeast Kingdom was thinly populated, with Indian settlements located either east along the Connecticut River or west on Lake Memphremagog. The interior was largely unpeopled even as it is today. The first whites to travel through this northern territory were members of Roger's Rangers, who in



1759 struggled through the region after attacking an Indian village in Canada during the French and Indian War. Without supplies, their winter journey through the untracked wilderness was a horrendous travail.

Although many of the town charters in the region were granted in the 1760s, the harshness of the environment discouraged settlement until much later. Averill, for example, received its charter in 1762, but saw not even one resident until 1830. In its heyday, around 1880, Averill boasted 48 citizens. Since then, the number of year-round residents has decreased to the present 17. The loyal townsfolk of Averill earn their way providing supplies and services to visitors who come to fish, snowmobile and hunt in and around Big and Little Averill Lakes. The town just south of Averill, Lewis, received its charter in 1762 and has never had a single inhabitant! Lewis is almost completely in the ownership of a private timber company.

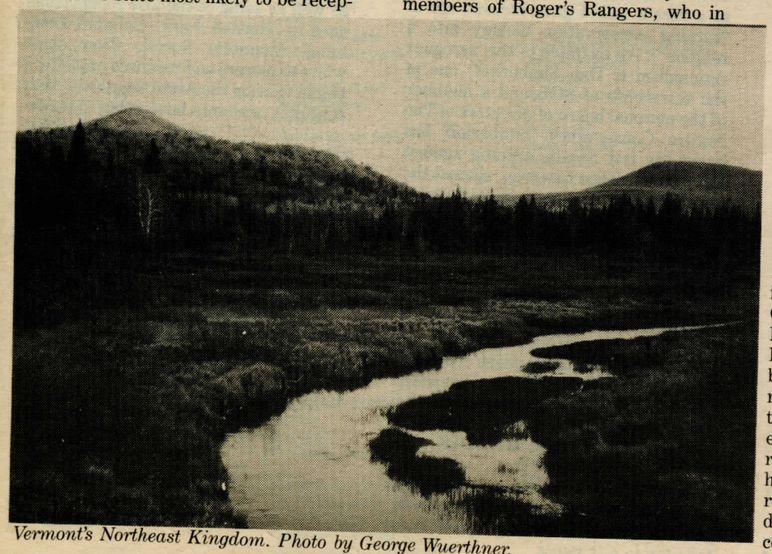
Making a living has always been difficult here. Essex County is the poorest in the state. In many Kingdom towns, Moose outnumber humans. Brighton, the largest town in Essex County, has only 1545 residents and the entire county has only 6583 — a little more than 1% of Vermont's total population — down from 8048 in 1900.

Logging was and is the dominant land use, but the moist climate is conducive to rapid revegetation and the scars of harvest are soon masked. Because the trees grow so fast, Essex County does not appear to have been cut over repeatedly — as it has been. Original white settlement here was related to the logging boom of the late 1800s, when lumber camps dotted the now almost deserted woods.

To protect its undeveloped character, I propose that a core area — centered in Essex County, lying west of the Connecticut River, north of east-west Highway 2, east of the north-south Highway 114, and south of the Canadian border — be designated a wilderness recovery area where all lands other than those private lands in or adjacent to existing villages would be allowed to return to their natural state. Existing hamlets like Granby and Averill and the roads that service them could remain as developed sites where Park employees could live and concessionaires could provide for the needs of Park visitors.

Beyond these boundaries, I propose a National Recreation Area that would include land between Interstate 5 and Highway 114. The federal government should purchase private holdings, particularly those adjacent to the region's water bodies, such as Lake Willoughby and Lake Memphremagog. A region-wide land use plan incorporating Vermont's progressive Act 250 guidelines (which mandate state environmental assessment of proposed developments on private land, and allow state rejection of dangerous proposals) would preserve the wildness of this area and enhance benign public recreational opportunities.

George Wuerthner, one of our most frequent essayists, spent last summer exploring Vermont as part of a research project.



Vermont's Northeast Kingdom. Photo by George Wuerthner.

A Call for Wilderness Proposals

by Coyote

The Earth First! movement was started seven years ago to throw a monkeywrench into the destruction of remaining roadless areas in the United States. We've made progress, but to fully articulate our vision, we must formulate comprehensive wilderness preserve system proposals for each state/bioregion — a task which we have started but which is not nearly complete. Such proposals give our actions distinct goals and help establish several fronts for activists — from media work to monkeywrenching (only with parents' permission, of course!). When wilderness proposals have been developed for the entire US, they could be compiled into a book to aid wilderness activists. Here are a few thoughts on developing such proposals.

It would be preferable to prepare wilderness proposals on a bioregional basis. Unfortunately, however, most useful information (Fish & Game literature, Nature Conservancy studies, many National Forest plans, etc.) is compiled on a state-by-state basis. Therefore, it may be easier to prepare state wilderness proposals which can

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A Modest Proposal for the Preservation of the North Woods

by Gulo Carcayu

The great North Woods of the Upper Midwest contain seven National Forests: three in Michigan, two in Minnesota, and two in Wisconsin. What follows is an examination of the forest planning situation, especially for the Wisconsin forests. The conclusions reached, and the proposals advanced, relate to all the National Forests of the Upper Midwest.

The Forest Plans of the Nicolet and Chequamegon National Forests in Wisconsin are under administrative appeal at Forest Service headquarters in Washington, DC. Both plans suffer from a lack of vision on the part of Forest Service officials. All that can be hoped for from either plan is business as usual. I present here a short history of the land we know as the North Woods, and a visionary proposal for its future.

HISTORY: Northern Wisconsin is a part of the Northern Highlands, an area that has seen at least three separate glacial periods over the last 50,000 years. When the last glacier departed northern Wisconsin about 10,000 years ago, it left behind a land of low relief in most areas and poor drainage, with rocky and sandy soil. Over time, the land healed itself from the scars of the ice, becoming home for trees such as hemlock, Sugar Maple, Aspen, and White Pine; and mammals such as the Gray Wolf, Fisher, Cougar, River Otter, Beaver, and White-tailed Deer.

When *Homo sapiens* arrived, being small in numbers and low in technology, they existed with the other forest creatures without doing irreparable damage to the ecosystem. That changed with the arrival of European settlers in the early 19th century. Settlers needed lumber for their dwellings, so men headed up the rivers of Wisconsin, cut trees and sent them down the rivers during the spring floods. By 1853 the annual timber cut was estimated at 200 million board feet (mbf). (A mature White Pine could provide over 2000 board feet, and an acre of mature trees could provide up to 40,000 board feet.)

The railroads pushed west and north from Milwaukee in the 1860s, and by 1870 most lumber reached market on the rails. This enabled more timber to be cut, until a peak was reached in 1899, with three billion board feet going to market. The cutting was not without waste. For years, only the best was cut; much of the rest was burned off in great slash fires. The greatest of these fires occurred in October, 1871, when slash fires spread out of control and destroyed the town of Peshtigo and 1200 residents, burning 1.25 million acres of forest. Before the advent of the railroad, when lumber was rafted down Wisconsin's rivers, much of it was lost in floods, disappearing into bogs or backwaters. By 1905, when the US Forest Service was established, logging in Wisconsin was on a 30 year slide. There were no more trees to cut.

The depredations did not end there. Land speculators bought the cut-over lands for a pittance and advertised them to unwary settlers seeking farmland. Unemployed loggers switched to farming. The land was more suited to what nature had been growing, and the settlers struggled on the rocky soil.

In the roaring 20s, alarmed by the forest fires, land speculation, and settlement on unsuitable lands, authorities took action. The northern Wisconsin counties began to repossess some of the poorest cleared lands for nonpayment of taxes. Many settlers abandoned their land. In 1928, the National Forest Reservation Commission, using the authority granted by the Weeks Act of 1911 (which authorized the purchase of land necessary to protect navigable streams) approved the purchase of 151,000 acres. In 1933, the Nicolet and Chequamegon National Forests were established by proclamation of President Franklin Roosevelt.

During Roosevelt's presidency, the Civilian Conservation Corps began a program of "forest improvement." Camps were built, then lookout towers and fire roads. The original purpose of the roads was to enable foresters to control blazes in the second growth lands.

Wisconsin North Woods. Photo by Bob Kaspar.

Rural zoning began to prevent the expansion of agriculture into unsettled parts of the land. Forest County was the subject of a study by economists of the US Agriculture Department, which released a bulletin in 1939, advocating closure of a few miles of roads and relocation of some isolated residents. By 1936, more than half of the county was in public ownership, with the FS owning over 249,000 acres.

CURRENT SITUATION: The National Forests of Wisconsin consist of 1.5 million acres of second growth forest in the northern third of the state. The authorized boundaries contain over two million acres. Within these forests are 2000 lakes and 1700 miles of streams. Unfortunately, there are over 6000 miles of roads on the two Forests. Nicolet National Forest, with an area of 655,000 acres, currently has 33,000 acres of legislated Wilderness. Chequamegon NF, with 845,000 acres, contains less than 11,000 acres of Wilderness. This Wilderness is split into five separate areas in the two forests.

Other midwestern states fare little or no better. Michigan, with 2.75 million acres of National Forest, has no Wilderness Areas, although a wilderness bill is now being considered in Congress. (The Michigan Wilderness Heritage bill, HR148, proposes 92,000 acres of Wilderness in 11 areas. HR148 passed the House on April 7. Senate action is uncertain. An identical bill passed the House last year, but was blocked by the Senate.) Minnesota, with the Boundary Waters Wilderness, contains 1,081,680 acres of Wilderness on 2.8 million acres of National Forest.

Current Forest Plans, now under appeal, will add no Wilderness in Wisconsin. The Nicolet, under the thumb of Jim Berlin, Forest Supervisor, has asked for an increase in recreational use, including 20 new campgrounds. Also requested are the construction or reconstruction of nearly 600 miles of roads in the next decade. This will facilitate the extraction of 97 million board feet of timber per year of an estimated 242 mbf of growth. A request by a moderate conservation group for "islands" of biological diversity has been rejected.

The theory of island biogeography states that there is a certain minimum area necessary to support certain species. Large animals, such as the Gray Wolf or Cougar, require large areas of wild land to exist. In the North Woods, with a patchwork of cut areas, there is an age diversity of a few species. Other, deep forest species are at a disadvantage.

The Forest Plans call for a continuation of past practices. This means that edge-loving species such as the White-tailed Deer and Ruffed Grouse will have a great advantage. There is almost no area in either Forest more than four miles from a road. This allows the deer to penetrate into the deepest areas of the forest and forage rare plants which have survived the depredations of the past century.

The moderate conservationists' proposal for Wisconsin National Forests was to establish five areas called Diversity Maintenance Areas: two in the Chequamegon, containing 140,000 acres, and three in the Nicolet, also containing 140,000 acres. These areas would contain less than 20% of the total land area of the Forests. They would allow rare orchid species a place safe from the White-tail. They would allow the giants of the North Woods, the hemlock and White Pine, to regenerate. They would allow the return of the Gray Wolf in numbers greater than the dozen or so which hang on in Wisconsin. These DMAs would not be designated Wilderness; they would allow scientific study, and would be available, at the whim of the Forest Supervisor, for a change of status during any future planning session.

In rejecting this proposal, the Forest Service wrote, "The opportunity exists on the Nicolet National Forest to provide for study of the theory of 'Island Bio-geography.' However, this would require the selection of a different alternative as the basis for the Forest Plan. Reduction of other multiple uses desired by participating publics would occur if such a change was made."

The island theory was rejected out-of-hand by Nicolet supervisor Berlin. The Chequamegon Supervisor, Jack Wolter, was initially sympathetic to the theory, and submitted a draft Forest Plan with the requested DMAs. When the Plan came back from Eastern Regional headquarters in Milwaukee, he found that island biogeography had received the same treatment that it got from the Nicolet, even to the extent of plagiarizing the Nicolet Forest Plan. Berlin and Floyd Marita, acting Regional Forester for the Eastern Region, apparently fear the precedent this proposal, if accepted, could set. How could a puny eastern Forest be subject for this study, while a magnificent Oregon rainforest remained subject to forest butchery? This theory, once accepted in the cutover lands of the East, might have to be accepted on every Forest in a different ecosystem.

The proposal was rejected because it would cost jobs. I attended a meeting in the governor's office in April, also attended by scientists, activists, and Berlin. When confronted with the statement that trees could be found elsewhere in the state to cut, and even elsewhere in his Forest, Berlin could only sputter and keep repeating that this proposal would cost jobs. My confidential informant, Deep Woods, has confided that Berlin has made surreptitious efforts to dismantle the moderate coalition backing the IBG proposal.

When the final Plans were released last year, state environmental groups filed an appeal. In September, the state of Wisconsin joined in that appeal. A new governor was elected in November, and two weeks later convinced the state attorney general to drop the state appeal. Four months later the governor assembled foresters, industry spokesmen, and environmentalists to seek a compromise. It was not in the offing. The coalition has pledged to take the appeal of the Forest Plans to federal court if the IBG proposal is not accepted by the Forest Service Chief.

A MODEST PROPOSAL: However, the reason I write this is not to tell you what bunch of species-slaughtering scumbags work for the Forest Service. You know that already. I have for you a modest proposal for a grand island in the North Woods. In fact, the proposal goes beyond the North Woods to embrace the whole of the US Forest Service, and the whole of the United States. For too long we have asked for 10,000 acres here, 100,000 there, and a million or two in Utah.

Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, together commonly referred to as the Upper Midwest, contain a land mass of 249,934 square miles, or nearly 160,000,000 acres. The seven National Forests of this area — Huron-Manistee, Ottawa, and Hiawatha (MI); Chippewa and Superior (MN); and Chequamegon and Nicolet — contain 7,057,163 acres, or 4.4% of the land of the three states. Even adding the inholdings of the National Forests (623,000 acres in WI) the percentage of land in National Forests will not exceed 6%. This is an appropriate minimum amount of land deserving protection.

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Wilderness in rows of stumps and trees in Wisconsin. Photo by Kip Macon.

North Woods . . .

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This proposal is multi-faceted. First, all lumbering activities must immediately stop on all federal forest lands in the three states. Second, a new US Wilderness Service is to be formed as an independent agency of the federal government. This agency is to be run by a board of directors with 20-year terms, nominated by the President and approved by Congress. All National Forest lands, Wilderness, and Bureau of Land Management lands are to be transferred to the control of this new agency. The current agencies will be dismantled. Being independent, this agency will not exist within the departments of Agriculture or Interior (as present land management agencies do) with their concomitant missions to crop or mine. In the enabling legislation, the Mining Act of 1872 will be revoked.

The new USWS will be run by ecologists. There will be an enforcement arm, but its members will be subordinate to the scientists. The mission will be to protect all species within the land protected, with any management slanted to endangered species, from the enigmatic microflora to the charismatic megafauna. There will be a legal division, charged with the excision of inholdings. All landowners will be encouraged to sell out, at market rates, immediately. If this is not agreeable, they will receive a lifetime lease. Upon the owner's death, the land will revert to the government at market rates. As the people are moved off the land, the recovery arm of the Service will remove buildings. When the last resident is gone, the road will be removed and the area rehabilitated.

This proposal offers thousands of jobs to biologists, wildlife wardens, blue collar reclamation workers, and eventually to the tourist industry, which will be encouraged to establish fringe campgrounds and guide services to take tourists into the wildernesses. Hunting and fishing opportunities will be afforded by these areas to those willing to enter on foot or by canoe. The question of whether hunters will be allowed to use high-tech weapons or will be required to use simple bow and arrow is open to discussion. Of course, motors or wheels of any type will not be allowed. Air space above the wilderness will be off limits up to 30,000 feet. Domestic animals will be allowed on an individual basis only, under the direct control of its human.

Beyond the few simple ground rules, humans will be allowed to utilize these areas without restriction or protection. There will be no rescue for ignoramuses. You err and you die.

One final aspect of this proposal remains. In the eastern US, many pieces of National Forest lie within 100 miles of each other. Corridors, each ten miles wide, will be established between these areas of close proximity. This will enable species to move between areas, and will offer humans areas for a national trail system. A modest number of roads will be allowed to cross these corridors, by bridge or tunnel to ensure safe transit of wildlife.

In the Upper Midwest, this proposal, when fully enacted, will allow the return of the Gray Wolf, Cougar, Wolverine, Moose, and Elk. The Showy Lady Slipper and the Calypso Orchid will be safe from White-tailed Deer. The hemlock and White Pine will regain their former preeminence. Water, soil, air and all other components of a healthy environment will be protected.

Reviews . . .

Continued from page 23

some power of some of these creatures. For example, "A bowhead harpooned in the Greenland Sea took out 10,440 yards (7000 pounds) of line, snapping two 2.25-inch hemp lines and pulling an entangled 28-foot whaleboat down with it before it was subdued." (3) Scientists, though still ignorant of many mysteries of the lives of Musk Ox, recognize their formidable strength: "Martha Robus watched a muskox rout a grizzly bear that had stumbled into its willow patch." (63) Lopez's description of the Polar Bear might even convince Doug Peacock to set aside his Grizzly studies and travel north for a spell: "The same bear that pries tiny thalia from a kelp strand with a single claw can knock a belukha [formerly "beluga"] whale senseless with a blow from its foreleg. Deft and quick enough to snatch a lemming from the grass, it can also flip a 400-pound bearded seal into the air." (74)

For Lopez, part of the power of the Arctic lies in how it affects the traveler's thinking. He suggests that the majesty and the distinctness of the place — its unlikeness to temperate zones — causes the visitor to ponder in a new way the world and humanity's place in it. What the Arctic made Lopez think is encouraging: "We have been telling ourselves the story of what *we* represent in the land for 40,000 years. At the heart of this story, I think, is a simple, abiding belief: it is possible to live widely on the land, and to live well...." (xxvi)

However, lest ye think Lopez overly humanistic, or guilty of hubris, read this fascinating passage (one that surely filled Dave's heart with glee, as it accords with the grim view of humanity held by the misanthropic wing of deep ecologists):

...By comparison with the late Pleistocene, 18th century North America was an impoverished world, one "from which all the hugest, the fiercest, and strangest forms had recently disappeared." Giant armadillo, ground sloths that stood as tall on their hind legs as modern giraffes, the North American cheetah, saber-toothed cats, mammoths, fleet horses and camels, and close relatives of the muskox as well — all were gone....

There are sharply differing explanations of why all these animals died out at or near the end of the Pleistocene, but there is some general agreement that it was for one of two reasons. Either the climate changed swiftly and radically and the animals couldn't adapt, or they were hunted to extinction by man.... Intricate, cogent, and forceful arguments have been made in support of both explanations. That man played a significant, if not decisive, role, however, seems inescapable.... (44-45)

Unlike the deep misanthropists, however, Lopez offers a somewhat optimistic assessment of past extinctions:

We lament the passing of the Eskimo curlew, the sea mink, the Labrador duck, Pallas' cormorant, and Steller's sea cow. Their lives are now beyond our inquiry. Our reluctance to accept direct responsibility for these losses, however, is sound if somewhat complicated biological thinking, rooted in a belief that there is nothing innately wrong with us as a species and in our belief that we are not solely responsible for every extinction. (The California condor, for example, is perhaps doomed on its own ecological account.) Our recent biological heritage has been exactly this, to sharply reduce the populations of other species or eliminate them entirely and occupy their niches in the food web whenever we had need or desire. It is not denigrating, not even criticizing from a certain point of view, to so understand ourselves. The cold view to take of our future is that we are therefore headed for extinction in a universe of impersonal chemical, physical, and biological laws. A more productive, certainly more engaging view, is that we have the intelligence to grasp what is happening, the composure not to be intimidated by its complexity, and the courage to take steps that may bear no fruit in our lifetimes. (45-46)

Provocative propositions, those, and meriting much thought and counter arguments (especially from California Condor defenders). Lopez also provides profound insights into the distinctions between space and place, and into what cultural factors in combination with the land itself comprise place.

Perhaps the highest compliment that should be paid Barry Lopez for his latest book is that in describing the many threats to the Arctic, he makes the reader want to take action to stop the destruction of the land. His list of threats includes: oil and gas development in the Alaskan and Canadian Arctic; dumping of industrial waste into the Arctic Ocean by Panarctic Oils of Canada; promotion of huge engineering projects such as damming Bering Strait, or excavating a deep harbor at Cape Thompson, Alaska, by means of a nuclear device; harm to wildlife from hasty studies conducted to provide development interests with the data they want; and air pollution emitted in north-central Russia.

Arctic Dreams is especially timely insofar as the fate of Alaska's coastal plain within the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge is being debated in Congress now. If all Congresspersons read this book, the threat of oil development in the Arctic Refuge would likely be summarily squelched.

Reviewed by John Davis.

Proposals

Continued from page 24

later be combined when all states within a bioregion are covered. Include in your proposals state forests, state parks, National Parks, Nature Conservancy preserves, Department of Natural Resources preserves, National Wildlife Refuges, and Wild and Scenic Rivers, as well as Forest Service and BLM lands. Do as much research as time permits, and think BIG!

The Midwest and East pose special problems for preparing wilderness preserve systems. East of the Rockies, federal and state lands comprise a much smaller percentage of the land area than in the West. Even the lands in federal and state hands have only small roadless areas and designated Wilderness Areas (generally less than 10,000 acres). Extensive wilderness recovery steps will need to be implemented before large preserves can become ecological realities.

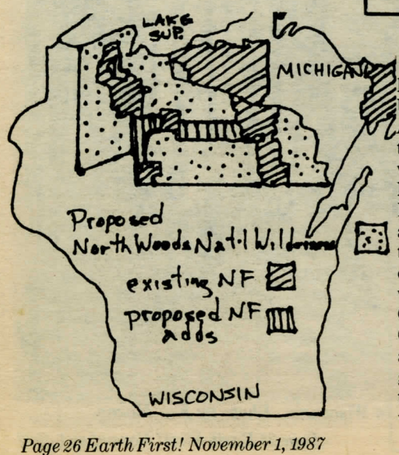
To retain the long-range vision of 35 million acre prairie preserves and 10 million acre eastern forest preserves while giving activists shorter range goals, wilderness preserve proposals for the Midwest and East may consist of two or three phases, each phase requiring perhaps 10-50 years for implementation. Great attention should be given to conservation easements and other innovative methods for preserving private lands. Experiment; be visionary!

In presenting a proposal to *Earth First!* readers and to government officials, include maps and lists of species to be reintroduced or requiring special consideration. Present your proposal everywhere you can — local newspapers, Sierra Club meetings, etc. States and areas for which visionary proposals are particularly needed include Nevada, Alaska, the Southeast, and the prairie states (why not big Wilderness in Iowa?!)

While Earth First! has formulated dozens of Wilderness proposals, not all of them have been presented in *Earth First* or to government officials, many of them remain scant in detail, and few of them emphasize large Wilderness Recovery Areas. Among Wilderness or natural area proposals that have been at least briefly described in *Earth First* are those for the following areas: California Desert Conservation Area, Eldorado, Mendocino, Tahoe, Inyo, Six Rivers, Lassen and Los Padres National Forests, proposed Lost Coast Wilderness of northern California, Tuolumne River area, Ishi Wilderness; Beaverhead National Forest (western Montana); Kaibab National Forest (northern Arizona); Oregon, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Washington, Colorado, and Alabama National Forests (statewide proposals for Forest Service lands); proposed White Cloud Wilderness (Idaho); proposed Red Desert Natural Area (southcentral Wyoming); Black Rock Desert (northwest Nevada); Utah and New Mexico BLM lands; Hells Canyon (Oregon-Idaho); Owyhee country (mostly BLM land in southeast Oregon, northern Nevada, and southwest Idaho); Kalmiopsis area (southwest Oregon); Stikine River area of northwest British Columbia; Mogollon region (Gila Wilderness and surrounding roadless lands, west-central New Mexico and east-central Arizona); Ohio Valley, emphasizing proposed Edge of Appalachia Preserve; Valley and Ridge Province, emphasizing proposed Shenandoah Wilderness; Florida Panther country (Everglades and swamps and forests north); North Woods (National Forests of Upper Midwest); and Vermont's Northeast Kingdom. Arizona Earth First! will soon present a Wilderness proposal for Forest Service, BLM, and US Fish & Wildlife Service lands in Arizona. Earth First! has presented but not refined a Wilderness preserve system proposal for the 48 states (Litha 83). Local EF! groups throughout the US have presented to agency officials (FS, BLM, NPS etc.) Wilderness proposals for local areas. Examples include AZEF!'s proposals for Mt. Graham and for the Peloncillo Mountains (both in southeast Arizona, both proposals presented to the Coronado National Forest supervisor). Some such proposals have been printed in local EF! group newsletters. Eastern EF!ers have offered an incomplete proposal for the Appalachians (Beltane 87). Their effort will gradually be refined by the PAW (Preserve Appalachian Wilderness) task force. All the above areas, and other areas to an even greater extent, need further study for Wilderness potential.

If we are ever again to see the Grizzly Bear in California, Gray Wolf in South Dakota, Panther in New Jersey, Elk in Virginia, American Chestnut in North Carolina... then it is time to get to work!

Coyote recently moved far from his real home in the West. While in his new home in the Bluegrass Region of Caintuck, he will help lead EF! efforts in the East.



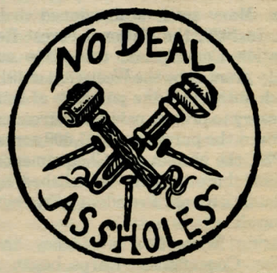
WHAT YOU CAN DO

Write to Floyd Marita, Acting Regional Forester, Eastern Region, USDA, Forest Service, 310 W Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee, WI 53203. Insist that, at a minimum in terms of preservation, the final Plans for both the Nicolet and Chequamegon National Forests be changed to include 140,000 acres in each Forest for study of the theory of Island Biogeography. However, present our modest proposal as a vastly superior alternative. Contact Governor Tommy Thompson, State Capitol Bldg., Madison, WI 53702, and insist that he have the attorney general reinstitute the state's appeal to the Forest Plans, in conjunction with the environmental coalition. Again, present our proposal. Contact the Wisconsin contacts listed in the EF! Directory to help with direct action. Make copies of this proposal and begin to infect others.

Send copies of this proposal to your local National Forest Supervisor, suggesting that it offers ideas to help the Forest Service better manage its forests. Also, send copies to other environmentalists and newspapers, to promote discussion of the need for wilderness restoration.

Gulo Carcayu is a ferocious predator and scavenger, oft equated with the devil himself and called "the glutton," who has been driven from his home in the Upper Midwest.

NOT JUST "AGITATORS"



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Stalking Home

Boundary Marking

by Ed Grumbine

Author's note: As a new addition to the Earth First! Journal, *"Stalking Home" will explore the practice of learning to understand and fit in with our place, this beautiful continent, Turtle Island. This practice will seek to combine familiarity with native dwellers, plants, animals, rivers, natural history and ecology, with biocentrism and the cultivation of an ever-widening sense of responsibility (deep ecology).*

Drawing on encounters with Pacific Flyway bird migration, wintertime storytelling, defining ecosystem management, gathering ginseng in the southern Appalachians, Thoreau's Journals, *and more, the column will attempt to illuminate the net of ecological relationships within which we humans are enmeshed. As we move toward a deep ecology natural history, we may come to know ourselves as we get to know our neighbors.*

Miles from the nearest road, the boundary post was unexpected, out of place. Stuck in the ground by the side of the trail in a thicket of avalanche brush it read "National Forest." Routed into the far side of the post were the words "National Park." I stopped in the path, sniffed the air, searching for other sign.

The salmonberries were finished for the year. Mountain-ash and elders, scattered upslope in the rubble, were loaded with red fruit. "Good bear habitat," I noted, although tracks and purple-tinged scat were absent. A marmot stood by its burrow, whistling down the scree.

The boundary marker was a lone outpost in this headwater basin high in the North Cascades. Standing amidst the work of snowstorms, cloud-torrents, marmots and willows, it clearly stamped people and politics onto the wild fabric of the mountains. The line it marked ran straight across the basin with no regard to watershed. I wondered what deals were cut in 1968 when this boundary was bargained into existence with the creation of North Cascades National Park.

A glance at a map only elevates such questions to a more intractable level. First you notice the international border, straight as an arrow, that segregates Canada from the US along the 49th degree parallel. The Park is surrounded by a confusing mix of two National Recreation Areas, five Wilderness Areas, and three National Forests along with state and private lands. Nowhere do their boundaries reflect what happens on the ground. Grizzly and spotted owl do not recognize them. And our tacit acceptance of them lessens our ability to reconnect, to reinhabit homeland.

Just as we circumscribe wilderness, so do we define and delimit our lives with borders. Boundaries permeate our entire experience.

The first boundary, learned during childhood, is that between self and other. This original demarcation is followed by many more. People position themselves against nature. In the university, the humanities compete with the sciences. In politics, the left opposes the right.

My point is not that boundaries are unnecessary. In fact, we cannot live without them. They represent our vision of the world, provide a litmus test to compare what we think we see to what is really there.

Nonetheless, we spend too much of our lives setting up boundaries in our friendships, homes, workplaces, and communities, and then defending them against any who challenge their legitimacy. The histories of the US Forest Service and the National Park Service provide ample evidence of such turf struggles. This trend endures, shaping events in environmentalism as mainstream groups seek "professional" standing within the status quo.

The Earth First! movement does not escape this predilection toward the establishment and maintenance of territory. But so far, deep ecology, direct action, and that heady, sometimes frustrating, blend of anarcho-libertarian-individualistic-tribalism has kept EF! honest. As the movement evolves it will become easier for us to stake our claims, draw our lines, without paying full attention to our roots in the real work of the planet. If not careful, we will become involved in ego, instead of Earth First!

Even as we strive to maintain illusory territory, boundaries undergo transition. In temperate forests, cleared fields grow thick with shrubs and saplings. Reservoirs begin to silt in with the first rainfall. Wolves cross borders and suckle young in reclaimed habitat. Plants, such as manzanita, spreading slowly since the last glacial period, split into a hundred hybrids and escape taxonomic pigeonholes.

Where do we find our ground in this shifting world? Recognizing their necessity, where do we draw our lines?

The first principle of boundary marking is to draw lines true to both your heart and the ground. The intention of the mind must walk hand in hand with the ecology of the place.

In challenging bioregionalists on their models of reinhabitation (Lughnasadh 87), Dave Foreman illuminated this principle. Dave's floodlight is the question, "How does wilderness fit into bioregionalism?" and all people who identify with this movement must answer. The quality of their response depends upon the strength of a cultural vision rooted firmly in big wilderness.

But there are two sides to a coin. Notice how this boundary shifts when the question is returned to the questioner: "How does bioregionalism fit into the Earth First! movement?" How effective have we been at working to create a sustainable culture to reinhabit the margins of big wilderness?

This boundary, like many, is one of emphasis. The health of humans cannot be separated from the health of wilderness. We in EF! have paid little attention to this fundamental connection because it makes our world more complex, erases the line between people and nature, us and them. However, without embracing this brand of "self-defense" we will fail to protect the very wild places we seek to save.

Following the first principle of boundary marking, we make a difference, change the world with our lives and works. We cannot ultimately put Earth first without bringing people along too, even if they initially come kicking and screaming. As two creeks flow into a wide river, bioregionalists need to hear from us about big wilderness and we must listen to them about healthy human economies embedded in the natural world.

The second, and most difficult principle of boundary marking is to actively question one's initial placement of borderlines. As fields recede beneath spreading woods and continents ride Earth's currents — as Gaia breathes and stretches — we must not become frozen in place.

The difficulties in remaining flexible lie in our desire for simple solutions, life without conflict, and our overwhelming preference for stasis. Once we mark our margins, whether they be ecological, personal, or political, we prefer them to remain unchanged.

But walk into an old growth forest. Sit on a fallen log six feet thick, tangled in moss and pale wildflowers. This Douglas-fir stood tall for 400 years and may take 150 years more to become soil to feed others. In the canopy opening created by the old tree's demise, light streams in and a host of young seedlings respond. Where are the bounds between tree and soil, seedling and shade, life and death?

Set the boundaries and wait. In ten years seedlings are saplings, light is dappled shadow. If we are to realize our goals, we must follow the second principle and keep our boundaries flexible.

The price of supporting a movement should never be the loss of independent thinking. Even the most sacred boundaries must constantly be reexamined. Only by doing so can the intuitions behind the boundaries be made manifest. Only by doing so can we honor the shifting ecology of change.

It is here, at the boundaries where we experience the intrinsic value of all beings and a widening sense of self, that twin streams such as Earth First! and bioregionalism share territory. Deep ecology is the crucible within which we must measure our selves and our positions. This its true for all of us: monkey-wrenchers, bioregionalists, non-violent folks, eco-mutualists (see "Alien-Nation" article in this issue).

Yet while our belief in biocentrism practically defines us as EF!ers, our experience with Self-realization has been limited. The most intransigent boundary is that of Self/other and deep ecology's greatest provision to us is the opportunity to experience a world without walls, where we can walk with "heaven as my blanket, earth as my pillow," arm in arm with bears and birds, flowers and people. The zen teacher Robert Aitken says that deep ecology "converts the third person, *they, it, she, he,* into the first person *I* and *we*." And "we" includes all beings, the quick and the dead, mountains and rivers without end.

If, as Gary Snyder suggests, the bioregionalist vow "is to say to yourself that you won't move anymore," then the Earth First! vow might be "defend the territory." I would offer the two principles of boundary marking to both streams of the movement as we struggle through times of growth and selfdefinition.

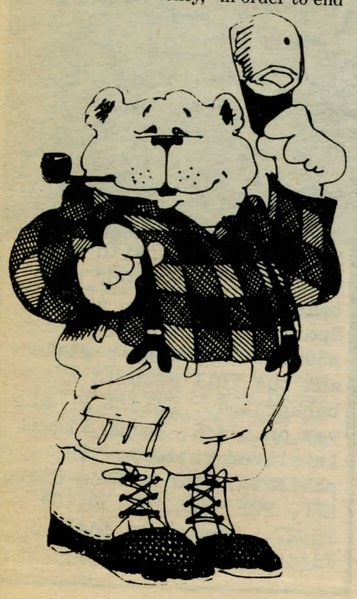
In addition, I would ask each stream of the movement one further question. To bioregionalists I would ask "how wide is you neighborhood?" To EF!ers I would ask "how wide is your Self?"

Ed Grumbine directs the Sierra Institute Wilderness Studies program at University of California Extension, Santa Cruz.

Introducing Folky Bear

by Swan View Coalition

Smokey the Bear, longtime proud mascot of the US Forest Service, has told that federal agency to "take this job and shove it!" At a press conference held at his retirement home in the Swan Mountains of Montana, the seasoned bear said that he wished to no longer be known as "Smokey," in order to end his association with what he termed "an agency totally out of touch with the conservation ethic I was once meant to symbolize."



Wearing wool pants, a plaid shirt and thoughtfully puffing a pipe, Folky, as he now wishes to be known, recalled his time with the Forest Service (FS). "I was young and naive when they pulled me from that smoldering tree, or I would have caught on the minute they put me in that first pair of pants." Folky admits his first skepticism began when he later visited the scene of that historic forest fire to find "fire generated bear habitat of the quality only my granddad could remember. There were bushes full of berries everywhere!"

The FS was quick to spot the seeds of discontent in Smokey, however, and soon replaced his work pants and shovel with a three-piece suit and brief case. "It was during my stay in Washington, DC, that it became clear to me that the Forest Service had lost all touch with reality and the common person. Conservation was replaced by conversation and schemes to deceive the public were commonplace. I realized I'd been used as nothing more than a 'Smokey Screen' to enable the Forest Service to wreak havoc on public lands, all in the name of fire suppression."

At this point, the fire in Folky's pipe glowed and the smoke belched upward. With firm anger in his voice, Folky admitted, "It finally became evident to me that the Service was insanely bent on saving the forest from fire, bugs, old growth and trees themselves. While the Forest Service has come to view themselves as God, and the common person as an inconvenience, it seems to me they are no more than a traveling one man medicine show where roads and clearcuts are the 'cure-all' for the nation's economic woes and 'decadent' timber stands."

Folky concedes that "Forest Planning" was the final straw that precipitated his early and requested retirement. "If there ever was a scam to top all scams, it is FORPLAN," he says of the computer program used to model the National Forests. "Any young 'hacker' knows you get whatever result from a computer that you program it to produce. When the crank was turned and 'more roads and clearcuts' turned into 'more elk, deer, fish, grizzly bears, jobs and recreation' the writing was on the wall and I got out. The Forest Service is bound to self destruct on its present course."

When asked why he didn't return to the wilds upon quitting the Service, Folky replied, "I have come to know too much to simply sit by and watch the destruction of our forests and an agency of which I was once proud. I'm going to spend the rest of my productive life alerting the common people to the destructive actions of the Forest Service, and if things don't improve, encourage them to take the wildlife rich public lands away from the Forest Service through new legislation."

Swan View Coalition is a non-profit group dedicated to saving Montana wildlands and Grizzly Bears. They published this piece in their winter 1987 Newsletter. To donate or subscribe, write: SVC, POB 1901, Kalispell, MT 59901.

The Deep Ecology Soundtrack Part XI: The Best Medicine

by Lone Wolf Circles

Somewhere in an ancient Euro-cave is painted in red the scene of a man apparently being bludgeoned with a flute, evidence of the earliest music critic. The value of the "last laugh" is obvious, and isn't likely to be lost on those fruitful species that survive us. Humor is indeed the best medicine to cure us of resignation, self-importance, and the worsening odds.

If trees went to Congress and forests could vote,
our chances of survival might not be so remote.
Since we don't give a damn as to who they elect
their absentee ballots are the greenhouse effect.
Honolulu's no lulu, Fairbanks ain't so fair,
take a sip of the water, take a sniff of the air,
take some pictures of the wildlife, take a leak in the stream,
take a jet back to Cleveland and dream...."

In Greg Keeler's latest release, *Bad Science Fiction*, he continues "calling the shots" on that techo-junkie "Suicide-Civil"(ization). He's got the dominant paradigm's "number," and lets them know it repeatedly by calling them with their own stolen credit card. Once again he dodges the space ships of the ominous future, sneaks past all of life's little pitfalls (which are really just the practical jokes of the spirits), avoids the quagmire of depression by sailing over it all on manic new lyrics. He gallops through the supermarket aisles of America's 20th century neon reality, scattering pretension like cans of Campbell's soup in every direction.

It was recorded along with remakes of the already classic *Songs of Fishing, Sheep and Guns in Montana* and *In The Sweet Bye and Bye* (all three available from EF! in Tucson) with the help of Dakota Sid (who also adds some tasteful guitar licks). Greg's work battles being a clean recording, fights smoothness with its rough honesty, resists clean "takes" the way a stain resists being lifted from a saloon floor.

We finally have the extemporaneous "If Bears Could Whistle," the incredible poem "Ode to the Carp" and:

Do not ask for whom they moo, or why they stand and chew and chew.
They've got their plans, their heads are clear,
their future moves from mouth to rear.
Somewhat like ours, by ours I mean,
who see no more than what we've seen,
who do our best till noon and run, to eat our beef between the buns,
then do our best into the night, before the TV's tiny light...."

It's hard to let the so called "powers that be" decide what's real and what's not, asking us to swallow the Playboy-Star Wars-Plastic world which is really a growing monster that will swallow *us*. From the title song:

Picture a sky full of chemical rain,
it drifts from the factories to the mountains and plains,
where it poisons the fish and it kills all the trees,
what once was their lifeblood becomes their disease.
Bad science fiction, you've seen it before.
When it starts to come true it gets hard to ignore.

Our battle in New Mexico against the WIPP nuclear waste disposal site helps me relate to Dana Lyons' title song "Our State is a Dumpsite," a hilarious tape now available through the *Earth First Journal*. His personality is woven into his songs, which have made him a hit at our rendezvous campfires. The one love song is as pretty a piece as I've ever heard:

The stars will always move, and people sometimes change,
so what I'm wonderin', is if maybe you and I
could follow the same stars in the sky.

This is the most I would ever hope for in a relationship with a woman, or my relationship to the Earth. The best we can do to prove worthy of this miracle is to act as a warrior of love, resisting the destructive monoculture, the modern "world without laughter." Mi Amigo, Darryl Cherney, is active in the fight to save the last old growth redwoods in private hands from being processed into veneer by the greedy MAXXAM Corporation. I've shared stages, arguments ,and direct actions with him, and I'm proud to recommend his twisted new collection of songs, *I Had to Be Born in This Century* (also available from EF! in Tucson). It begins with his rousing anthem, "Earth First!," which gets everyone going when performed at the front-lines of the battle for the living planet. Combining music with the lyrics of direct action:

So how do we make up for our mistakes,
the answer is whatever it takes.
Now the pen is mightier than the sword but a monkeywrench can do a whole lot more
The revolution is just around the bend,
Will Mother Earth be your foe or your friend?

Darryl is the play of chipmunks celebrating first light, the busy rustle of needles in the tops of giant old growth, the Hobbits finally getting mad and getting even with the forces of gloom and greed. From "Ballad of BLM":

Cause a coyote don't kill everything in sight,
they only take what they need
And they've survived the cruelest predator,
it's known as human greed....

He writes for the Sinkyone, Sally Bell, and the disappearing old growth forests. We laugh our bitterness away with "Mosquito Party" and the infectious "My stereo comes from Japan." His Yiddish tongue cuts through on "Chernobyl Blues" and "Big Mt. Will Not Fall."

Remember the unintimidated joy, the adventure, purpose, and sense of destiny we knew as children. I will meet you there, singing Greg's, Dana's, and Darryl's song's. We carry on the struggle with this special place in our hearts. We are barefoot run-aways there, together forever....

Author's note: Next issue we listen to Mokai's new Earth-Blues tape, and an excellent release by Chris Wells. Your environmental recordings and poetry are always considered for review.

View from the Outhouse

Thinking Like A Mountain The Leopold Legacy

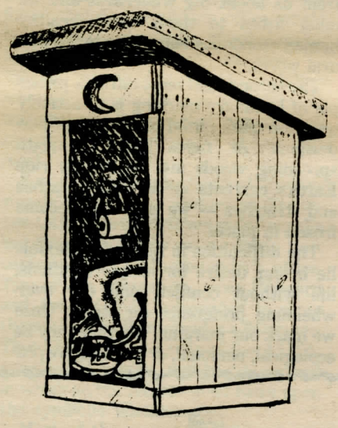
by Robert Streeter

The Sierra Club recently asked a group of people who have made significant contributions to the environmental movement — writers, scientists, activists, educators, and others — for a few words about the books that have meant the most to them. Responses included the works of Thoreau, Muir, Rachel Carson, Loren Eiseley, and Ed Abbey; but the book most often cited by the survey respondents was *A Sand County Almanac* by Aldo Leopold.

"There's nothing better, purer, or straighter than Leopold's classic," said Pulitzer Prize-winning author Wallace Stegner. Indeed, it is the clearest, most universal advice on how modern people can live in balance with the environment, written by a man born 100 years ago in the Mississippi River town of Burlington, Iowa.

Leopold was educated at Yale University's School of Forestry, and upon graduation in 1909, departed for the Southwest and a Forest Service job. He wrote a "Game and Fish Handbook" for foresters that brought favorable attention in Washington, DC, so among his other duties, he began stumping the Southwest preaching a message of wise conservation and wildlife use. During that time he favored predator control to allow more deer for human hunters, control right down to the last Gray Wolf and Mountain Lion in the Southwest. But years later, in *A Sand County Almanac*, he would write of a dramatic conversion:

We were eating lunch on a high rimrock, at the foot of which a turbulent river elbowed its way. We saw what we thought was a doe fording the torrent...



When she climbed the bank toward us and shook out her tail, we realized our error; it was a wolf. A half-dozen others, evidently grown pups, sprang from the willows and all joined in a welcoming melee of wagging tails and playful maulings....

In those days we had never heard of passing up a chance to kill a wolf. In a second we were pumping lead into the pack... When our rifles were empty, the old wolf was down, and a pup was dragging a leg into impassable slide-rocks.

We reached the old wolf in time to watch a fierce green fire dying in her eyes. I realized then, and have known ever since, that there was something new to me in those eyes — something known only to her and to the mountain.

Leopold erroneously believed that no wolves would mean a hunters' paradise. "But after seeing the green fire die, I sensed that neither the wolf nor the mountain agreed with such a view."

In 1924, Leopold initiated the first National Forest Wilderness Area in the US, which later was divided into the Gila and Aldo Leopold Wilderness Areas. Other work of Leopold's, particularly with game animals, had earned him a national reputation. In 1933, the University of Wisconsin created a game-management professorship specifically for Leopold, and he is credited with cutting a path for the new science and profession of wildlife management.

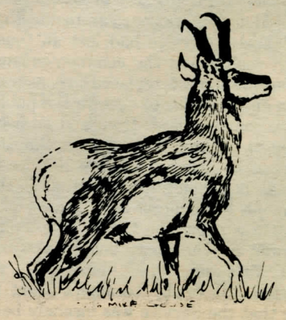
In 1935, the same year that Leopold helped create The Wilderness Society, he bought a worn-out farm along the Wisconsin River in an area long known as the Wisconsin sand country. He and his family spent weekends living in a converted chicken coop as they planted pines and otherwise nursed the farm back to health. Many of the essays later published in *A Sand County Almanac* came from experiences on that farm.

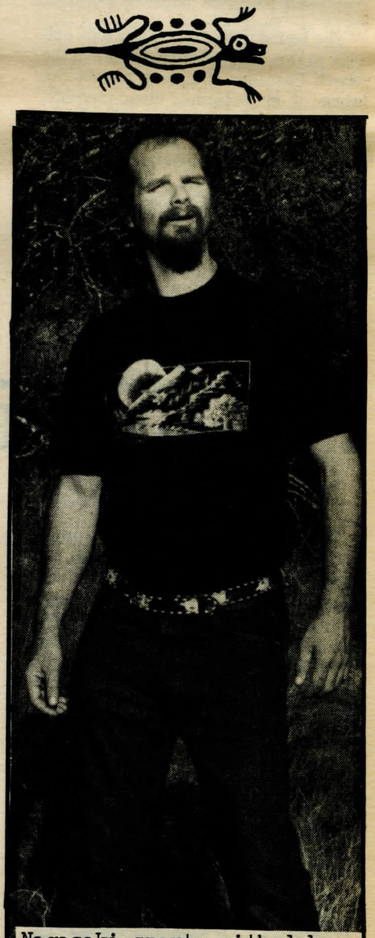
Leopold's greatest message was the need for a land ethic, an end to the attitude that lands belongs to us. "We abuse land," he wrote, "because we regard it as a commodity belonging to us. When we see land as a community to which we belong, we begin to use it with love and respect.... The problem we face is the extension of the social conscience from people to land."

To Leopold, the "last word in ignorance" was the person who says of an animal or plant: "'What good is it?' If the land mechanism as a whole is good, then every part is good, whether we understand it or not... To keep every cog and wheel is the first precaution of intelligent tinkering."

During Leopold's final year of life, he wrote the following words, which ring even truer today than on March 4, 1948, when he wrote them. "Nothing could be more salutary at this stage than a little healthy contempt for a plethora of material blessings. Perhaps such a shift of values can be achieved by reappraising things unnatural, tame and confined in terms of things natural, wild and free."

Aldo Leopold suffered a fatal heart attack while fighting a grass fire on a neighbor's farm. Several weeks earlier, the Oxford University Press had agreed to publish *A Sand County Almanac*, following Leopold's many previous unsuccessful attempts to publish the manuscript that would make him a legend.

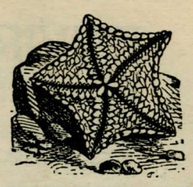




Nagasaki sports with debonair elan one of our most beautiful shirts: A Spotted Owl flies over a moonlit forest with peaks and the full moon in the background. Colors -- silver on black, Earth First! in silver letters. $9 postpaid. Order from Chico EF!, POB 5625, Chico, CA 95927. Design by Kathy Faith.

bearshit on the trail

ARMED WITH VISIONS



Artwork and poetry should be sent to Telluride CO 81435-1008, although poets should know that we are several years worth of poems in arrears and only the indispensibly exquisite will jump ahead of the long line.

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WHERE ALL THE MARMOTS FROM MARMOT PASS WENT TO

for Mike O'Connor

On the high barren ridge
Welch rocks north to the col –
not a whistle.

Steep timbered slopes drop
to the far song of a creek.
Ridgecrest trails into ridgecrest.

Over a thin mantle of soil:
bobcat track/
motorbike track ...

The spur roads press
like blind roots up the valleys
abandon –
slide & wash into watersheds

from a deskmap in a distant town.

These are the ribs & fingers of the earth;
rippling strata of upturned seabottom
mountains
how many times before ...

Basalt cooled beneath ancient waves
limestone body of sleeping mollusk
& snail –

all lifted & worn in a slow
ceaseless pulse ...

contained somehow.

A cool sunny autumn wind
rustles through lupine & dock.
From the south, over Constance
the first flecks of cirrus.

Back
beneath the asphalt,
the parked tractors & stacked logs:

the ghosts of all the marmots
are gnawing at the roots of things.

Whole hillsides full of stumps
are getting restless.

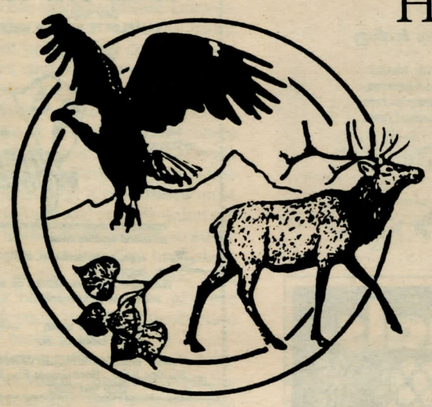
Wolf spirits, Bear spirits
can't find work.

And all through the cities
& freeways & banks:
these faint, high-pitched whistles

that don't seem to come from outside.

Tim McNulty
Quilcene

reprinted from Pawtracks
(Copper Canyon Press, 1978)



THIS MOUNTAIN IS ALWAYS WHITE

The Eskimo call it
Denali.
The Great One.
But they don't venture
Here.

Nor do the wildest
Of creatures.
The Great White Bear
And Caribou
Have places gentler

To dwell.

Here,
The wind screams
Across the ice.
And men
from far away

Breath heavy
Upon the slopes.
Even the glacier
Trembles
At the sight

Of the summit.

Paul Faulstich
Honolulu

The Blanket

I want to wrap myself around you
like a warm blanket
I want to wake your sleeping skin
watch your shivers become tingles
watch you drift into pleasure
slowly, calmly
like a boat drifting back to shore
with the fruit of a full day's fishing

There is the catch
there is the rainbow
I want to see it on your face
on your body
see you wear it like a new coat
you've wanted all winter
now it's at your door
in a colored box
quick, quick
untie the bow
put it on

Wear me like a warm blanket
I want to melt the death cubes
stored in your tray
I've got life in my freezer
I've got life in my stove
I've got it dancing in my house
I want to light it in you

Linda Keller
Denver

Hear This

"Lifestyle isn't important
Anonymous EF!er

Something done is always better than nothing,
but to see the food you eat,
and know it for what it
is (no limits here),
and to act upon that,
will carry you into a wholeness of being
where one moves not only to block the roads,
but also to move the self,
to move the self to new worlds ...

as my lunar sister rises,
the shadow of the valleys appear
below this precipice. Once
there were people
who would be moving down now, following game
from high summer pastures

Now we alter the earth to fit ourselves
as wilderness retreats above the timberline
and no one
answers the challenge of the yellow moon ...

again, in the city, dreaming
of monkeywrenchers
crushing the Rockies after the beer is gone.
Later, scrub brush in hand, bleach
bluing in the bowl,
the bitter knowledge:
Deep ecologists don't clean their toilets.

Art Dingle
Salem

Rodina

we of your exiled sons
come seeking roots
beyond our Celtic ones
and older silent fears

like Viking guests
with Slavic souls
we seek now whole new worlds
to hear our blindness

we would learn of you
and sing new songs

Eugene Kovalenko
Long Beach

Stone Throwers

We'll probably still have
those flat stones
that skip across the lake
like a fleet of hovercraft.
But we may not have a lake.
There's talk of a hydro-electricity
plant in the upper reaches of
the Simon River.
What will we do with these
rocks then?
Toss them up to
the higher reaches
of the Blissom Power Company,
listen to glass crash
on hard forest floor
the way leaves used to
before the lumber company
stripped us dry.

John Grey
Providence

HOW TO WRITE THE EPITAPHS

Place one hand on your heart
with the other rip open your chest
fill your pen with steaming red blood

Put your hand on your forehead
as if you could soothe like a fever all you have seen
with the other collect the tears
to fill the pen

If you run out
before you have finished the poem
refill at the inexhaustible well
of grief and love

Ellen Klaver
Boulder

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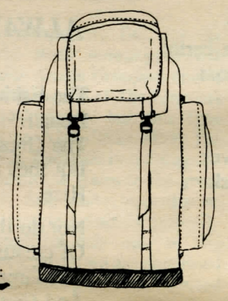

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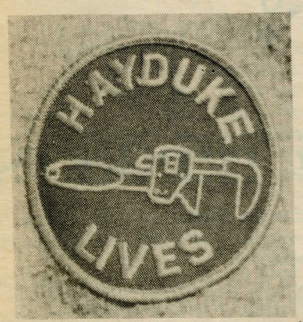

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DAMN THE CORPS NOT RIVERS

DREAM BACK THE BISON SING BACK THE SWAN

EARTH FIRST!

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GET LIVESTOCK OFF OUR PUBLIC LANDS
(red on white — free with SASE)

HAYDUKE LIVES

HUNT COWS - NOT BEARS

HUNTERS:
Did a cow get your elk?

I'D RATHER BE MONKEYWRENCHING
(with Monkeywrench/War Club logo)

MALTHUS WAS RIGHT

MUIR POWER TO YOU*
(white and black on brown with face of Muir)

NATIVE*
(blue words with blue, green & white globe)

NATURE BATS LAST

NO SCOPES! SAVE MT. GRAHAM
(with no scopes logo)

OIL AND BEARS DON'T MIX
(with bear logo)

PROTECT OUR ENVIRONMENT STOP PUBLIC LANDS LIVESTOCK GRAZING

PUBLIC LANDS GRAZING = WELFARE RANCHING

REDNECKS FOR WILDERNESS

RESCUE THE RAINFOREST

RESIST MUCH, OBEY LITTLE

SAVE THE YELLOWSTONE GRIZZLY
(red & brown with bear & no ski area design)

SAVE THE WILD

STOP THE FOREST SERVICE SAVE OUR WILD COUNTRY

STOP CLEARCUTTING

SUBVERT THE DOMINANT PARADIGM

THINK GLOBALLY — ACT LOCALLY

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New Bumperstickers!

NEANDERTHAL AND PROUD
(With "Ned Ludd" logo)

BACK TO THE PLEISTOCENE
(With "Ned Ludd" logo)

IF YOUR PECKER WAS AS SMALL AS MINE, YOU'D NEED A MUSCLE WAGON, TOO!
(Important note: This bumpersticker is – hopefully! — not for your own vehicle, but to surreptitiously paste on a jacked-up muscle wagon you find in the local shopping center parking lot. Don't get caught! These stickers are constructed out of cheap paper with permanent adhesive to maximize the difficulty of removing them. Special price: 12 for $5!)

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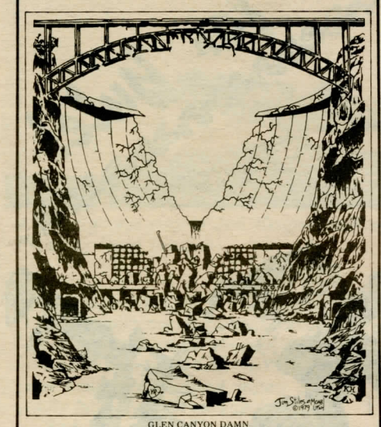

GLEN CANYON DAMN
by Jim Stiles

I'd Rather Be Monkeywrenching

EARTH FIRST! POB 26221 Salt Lake City, UT 84126

NATIVE

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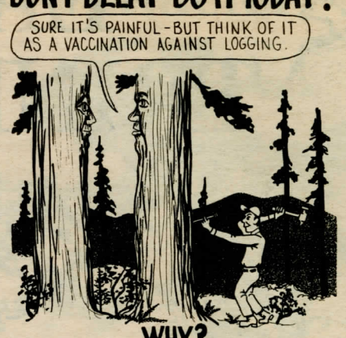
DON'T DELAY-DO IT TODAY!


SURE IT'S PAINFUL - BUT THINK OF IT AS A VACCINATION AGAINST LOGGING.
WHY?
BECAUSE WILDERNESS IS RAPIDLY DISAPPEARING
IMMUNIZE YOUR FAVORITE FOREST!

DON'T DELAY - DO IT TODAY!

This tree-spiking poster is sure to infuriate Freddie when affixed with flour paste or stapled to their campground bulletin boards. 8½ x 11" copy for copying free with SASE.

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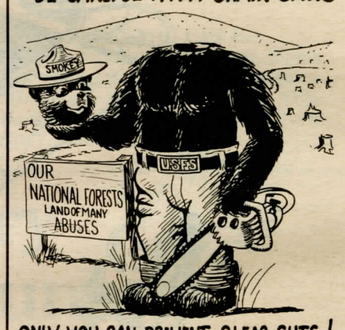


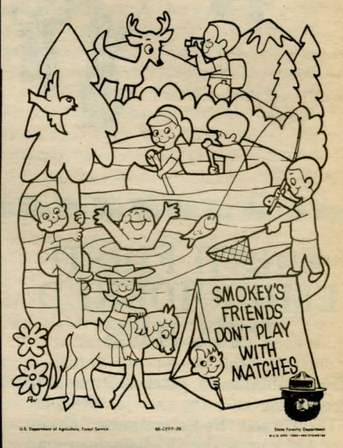
ONLY YOU CAN PREVENT CLEAR CUTS!

SMOKEY THE BEAR CHAINSAW LETTER

For posting on Freddie bulletin boards at campgrounds or.... This 8½ x 11 inch poster tells it like it is. Send us a SASE (self addressed, stamped envelope) and we'll send you a *free* copy suitable for copying at your local xerox machine.

SMOKEY & FRIENDS COLORING PAGE

For kids of all ages or for posting at Freddie bulletin boards. One side has the standard Freddie "Smokey's Friends Don't Play With Matches" cartoon to color; the reverse has the unauthorized "Smokey's Friends Play With Chainsaws." A good 8½ x 11" copy suitable for xeroxing free with a SASE.



ORDER FORM EARTH FIRST! TRINKETS

Make out checks to "Earth First!" or send cash. Mail to Earth First!, POB 5871, Tucson, AZ 85703. Please allow three weeks for delivery (contact us if it has not been received in that time). First Class delivery can be arranged. Enter size, color, style, etc. Orders from outside of the United States must be in US currency and include extra for shipping.

We are sometimes temporarily out of certain items while waiting for stock to arrive. We'll send you the rest of your order immediately and the missing item as soon as we receive it. If you are in a hurry, give us a second choice of colors of whatever and when you need it by.

how many	Trinket Description	Color	Size	Amount

Name _____ **Sub-total**

Address _____ Add 5% sales tax if AZ delivery

City, State _____ Zip _____ **OKAY, HERE'S**

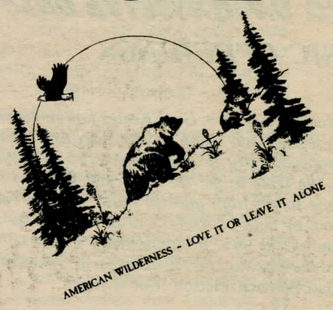
EARTH FIRST! TRINKETS & SNAKE OIL

Buy now for Yule!

T-SHIRTS

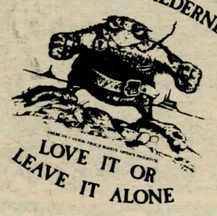
MOTHER GRIZZLY AND CUB

A pretty EF! shirt! A lovely full-color mother grizzly and cub against the rising sun on a light blue shirt. 100% cotton available in short (**$11 postpaid**) or long sleeve (**$13 postpaid**) or 50-50 french cut (**$11 postpaid**). "American Wilderness - Love It Or Leave It Alone" slogan. Art by Susan Van Rooy.



AMERICAN CANYON FROG

Roger Candee's popular American Canyon Frog (*Croakus abyssus pistoffus*) with the message "AMERICAN WILDERNESS LOVE IT OR LEAVE IT ALONE." A very colorful 4-color design on a grey 100% cotton Beefy-T. **$11 postpaid.**

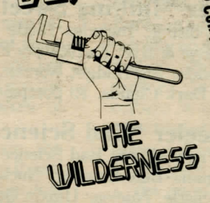


THE CRACKING OF GLEN CANYON DAMN

Jim Stiles' infamous masterpiece. Keep on praying for that one little precision earthquake! Black design on blue heather 75/25 blend. **$9 postpaid.**

DEFEND THE WILDERNESS

The monkeywrencher's shirt. Art by Bill Turk. Silver design on black 100% cotton Beefy-T for night work. **$9 postpaid.** Also available in black long sleeved Beefy-T (**$11 postpaid**) or black french-cut 50/50 blend (**$9 postpaid**).



EARTH FIRST!

Fist logo with words "EARTH FIRST! No Compromise in Defense of Mother Earth!" in black on green or red 100% cotton Beefy-T or french cut 50/50 blend. **$9 postpaid.** In kid's sizes, too! Only color is green, 50/50 blend, sizes XS - L. **$6 postpaid.** Be sure to specify kid's when you order.

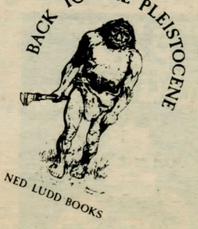
TOOLS

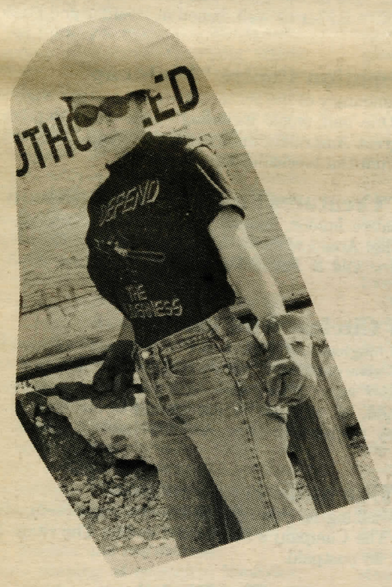
John Zaelit's powerful impression of wilderness defense both old and new — the monkeywrench and stone club crossed. Black design on tan or blue 100% cotton Beefy-T. **$9 postpaid.**

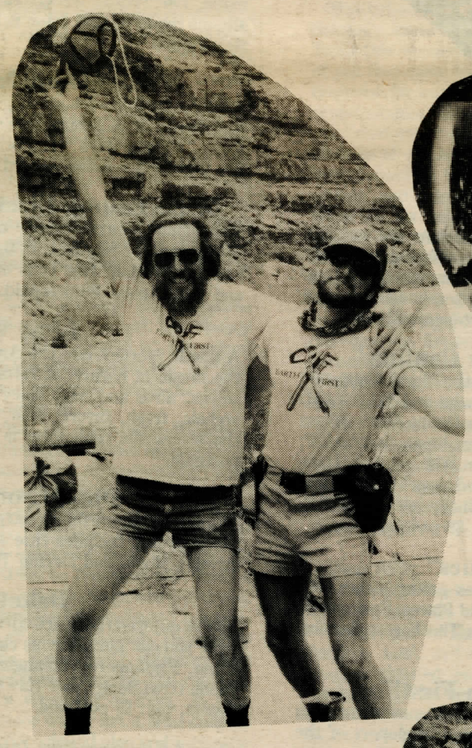
New T-Shirt!

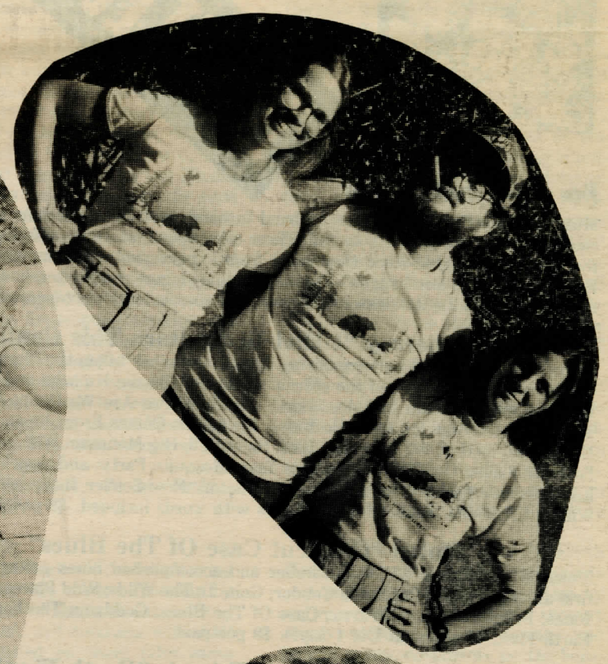
NED LUDD BOOKS

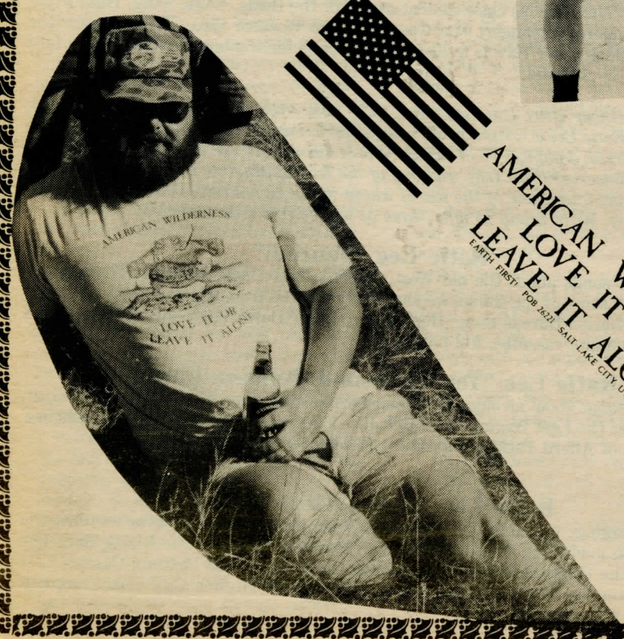
You saw the prototype at the RRR this summer and wanted it. Now it's available for sale — the Ned Ludd Books logo of the Neanderthal with Monkeywrench and the words "Back to the Pleistocene" and "Ned Ludd Books." Black ink on a tan shirt. $9 postpaid.



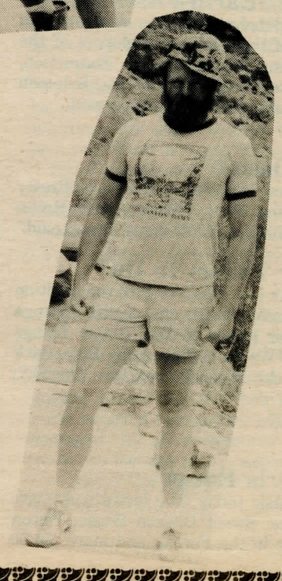


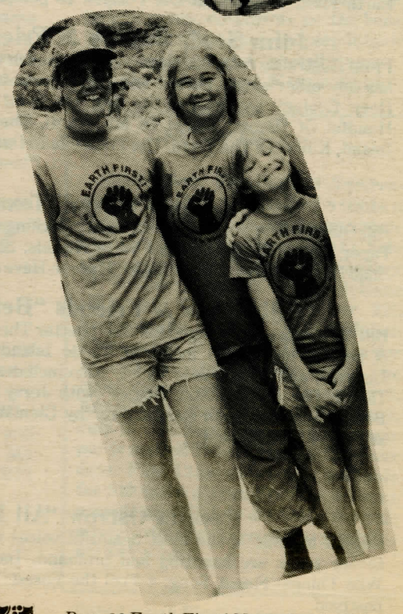






AMERICAN WILDERNESS
LOVE IT OR
LEAVE IT ALONE
EARTH FIRST! POB 3221 SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84110





Music

EARTH FIRST! MUSIC ON CASSETTE ONLY

NEW EF! MUSIC OFFERINGS

Greg Keeler is back!

Thanks to Dakota Sid Clifford and his recording studio, Greg Keeler has re-recorded his first two albums, Songs of Fishing, Sheep and Guns in Montana *and* Talking Sweet Bye & Bye, *and we have new, professionally produced cassettes of them. If you don't have Keeler's albums, now is the time to get them; if you already have the original, funky-ones, now is the time to get high quality ones. Special rebate offer: if you have an original copy of one or both of Keeler's albums, will we give you a discount of $3 off the price of one of the new professionally produced and recorded ones. Just indicate that you want the discount on the order form. In addition, Greg has recorded his third album —* Bad Science Fiction. *Get it now!*

Greg Keeler "Songs of Fishing, Sheep and Guns in Montana"

Greg Keeler's marvelously satiric first album pokes fun at everything worth poking fun at in the West. Includes: Ballad of Billy Montana, I Don't Waltz (And She Don't Rock'n'Roll), Drinkin' My Blues Away, Miles City Buckin' Horse Sale, Latter Day Worm Fisherman, Fossil Fuel Cowboy, Montana Cowboy, Cold Dead Fingers, Last Great American Cookout, I Call My Mama Papa, Good Morning Sailor, Make Bucks Get Rich, Roll On Missouri. $9 postpaid.

Greg Keeler "Talking Sweet Bye & Bye"

Greg's encore and just as biting. Includes Little Bitty Bugs, There'll Come A Revolution, Talking Sweet Bye & Bye, Facilitators From The Sky, Talking Interface Blues, Old Friends And Lovers, Big Budget Woman, Church Bells, Ski Yellowstone, Idaho, Death Valley Days, Dark Clouds. $9 postpaid.

Greg Keeler "Bad Science Fiction"

Keeler returns with an all new album: Bad Science Fiction, Cow College Calypso, Do Not Ask, Montana Banana Belt Cowboy, Nuclear Waste Blues, Is The Ouzle Stupid?, If Bears Could Whistle, Nuclear Dioxin Queen, What's Left Of The West, Ode To Rough Fish, Take Me Back, Duct Tape Psalm, Modern Problems Dancing. $9 postpaid.

MUIR POWER TO YOU

New Earth First! Artists!

Music and Earth First! actions go hand in hand; and EF! musicians are not just singers — they are activists as well. Three new tapes that we are offering exemplify that to a high degree since they come from experienced and committed full-time EF! activists who also happen to be outstanding singers/songwriters/musicians. You heard all three at the Rendezvous this year, now you can buy their tapes mail order.

Darryl Cherney "I Had To Be Born This Century"

Darryl is a singin' fool and organizing dynamo who has taken the North California Coast by storm and earned the eternal enmity of Charlie Hurwitz and MAXXAM. His first smash album includes: Earth First!; Where Are We Gonna Work When The Trees Are Gone?; Chernoble Blues; My Stereo Comes From Japan; It's CAMP; Eel River Flood Of '86; Give 'Em Hell, Sally Bell; Big Mountain Will Not Fall; Dave Foreman Called On The Ice Age This Year; Mosquito Party; and more! (Darryl and his album are featured in the current issue of "New Settler Interview" POB 730, Willits, CA 95490. Read it!) Liner notes with words included. $9 postpaid.

Mokai "Clearcut Case Of The Blues"

Mokai is an original EF! tree-climber and accomplished blues guitar picker. His first album includes: California Condor; Goin' To The Wilds; Wild Places; Springhead Blues; Pollution Blues; Clearcut Case Of The Blues; Goddamn The Forest Service; Earth First! Now (What Did I Say?). $9 postpaid.

John Seed, Bahloo & Friends "Earth First!"

From Australia, John has done more to launch the global rainforest movement than has any other single person and has become one of the leading developers of the Deep Ecology philosophy. His first album of Aussie music includes: Extinction, Handful Of Timber, Ballad Of Mt. Nardi, The Water Song, Tonka Toys, Solomon Island, Killing Of The Trees, The Future Is In Our Hands, and more. $9 postpaid.

Bill Oliver "Texas Oasis"

Bill Oliver's first inspiring, witty and rollicking album. Includes: Texas Oasis; Pretty Paper, Pretty Trees; If Cans Were Nickels; Shopping Maul; Village Creek; Holes; Snail Darter March; River Libber; Have to Have a Habitat; and lots more! $9 postpaid.

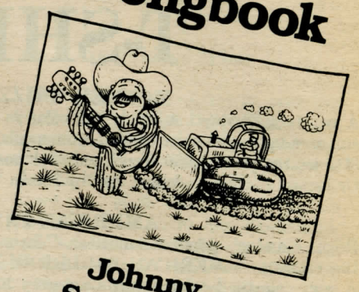
Bill Oliver & Friends "Better Things To Do"

Bill Oliver has re-arranged his fine "Better Things To Do" cassette with the addition of several new songs including Turtle Island; Champ! (with the Austin Lounge Lizards); and Rio Grande Valley. Also includes Muir Power To You; Better Things To Do; Get Along Litter Dogies (with Jerry Jeff Walker); Pine Away Pine Bark Beetle; Grand Canyon Rendezvous (by Glen Waldeck); When I Look Into The Sky; and more. $9 postpaid.

Cecelia Ostrow "All Life Is Equal"

Cecelia has one of the most beautiful voices in music today. The lyrics and music to her songs are haunting and profound. Includes: Sweet Oregon Home; Water; Wild Things; Forest Song; I Feel the Forest; Time in the Forest; and more. $6.50 postpaid.

The Earth First! Li'l Green Songbook



Johnny Sagebrush and Friends

Walkin' Jim Stoltz "Spirit Is Still On The Run"

Walkin' Jim's deep voice and wilderness-inspired lyrics will send shivers up your spine and launch a howl in your heart. Includes: All Along the Great Divide; Lone Lion Runs; Followin' the Rainbow Trail; Yellowstone Tales; Sweetwater; and more. $9 postpaid.

Walkin' Jim Stoltz "Forever Wild"

Walkin' Jim Stoltz has walked 15,000 miles across the wilds of the West. These songs were written in the wilderness and are sung with his incredibly deep and resonant voice. Jim's just released second album includes: The Brand New Grand Canyon Suite, The River Song, Just A Part of the Sky, Let Me Listen To The Wind, Wolf Song, Old Cisco, Follow Your Heart, I Walk With The Old Ones, Green and Growing, Forever Wild. Includes liner notes. $10 postpaid.

Jon Sirkis "A Few Less Colors"

Lone Wolf Circles reviewed Jon Sirkis' debut album in *EF!*, writing, "It is popular for its funny political ramblings, tunes that seem to have hitchhiked here from the sixties, the soles of their feet black from walking city sidewalks and kicking idealistic coals back into the philosophical fire. The finest cut remains the title song, in which the special place to which we each retreat is covered with tract homes and shopping malls. *The Tucson Weekly* called it "one of the finest independently produced US albums made in 1985." Jon is an active EF!er as well, based in Boulder and Tucson. $9 postpaid.

Rainforest Information Centre "Nightcap"

An outstanding one hour long documentary of the successful defense of the Nightcap Rainforest in Australia in 1979. One half music including "Take Your Bulldozers Away," "Tonka Toys," and other great Australian environmental songs. The rest of the tape is live action recording from the blockade. $10 postpaid.

Austin Lounge Lizards "Creatures From the Black Saloon"

Marvelous country comedy and satire humor, superbly produced. Includes smash songs such as: Saguaro; Pflugerville; Anahuac (with Jerry Jeff Walker); Kool-Whip; Chester Woolah; Hot Tubs of Tears; Old & Fat & Drunk; The Car Hank Died In; and much more. $9 postpaid.

Lone Wolf Circles "Full Circle"

A poetic journey into the Artist's magical world-view, set to the music of man and the music of nature. A return to awareness and sensitivity, to our wild and true selves, alive and free. Gary Snyder says "*Full Circle* is a surprising experience; archaic, fresh, future; wild, refined, all at once. Which should be no surprise — that's how the real world is — my respects to Lone Wolf Circles." 27 poems. $10 postpaid.

Dana Lyons "Our State is a Dumpsite"

A short but powerful cassette by Washington State environmental singer/songwriter Dana Lyons. Includes title song, The Company's Been Good to Me, The Stars Will Always Move, and Drying Tears. $6 postpaid.

Dakota Sid "...For The Birds"

You've enjoyed the heart-stirring songs of Dakota Sid at the Round River Rendezvous. Now you can purchase his cassette featuring For the Birds, Eagle Song, High Flyin' Tune, Endangered Stranger, The Condor at the Western Gate, Runnin' with the Moon (Owl Song), and Hawks & Eagles. This one's for the birds — and all you bird lovers, too. $9 postpaid.

Famed folksinger Burl Ives has said, "The best cowboy singer I know is a girl, Katie Lee." Katie Lee is a superb folk song historian and interpreter, a fine musician, a former actress, a pioneer river runner (the 3rd woman to run all of Grand Canyon), a fighting conservationist (she was one of the few fighting the construction of Glen Canyon Damn), and one of the few of whom it can be honestly said — a legend in her own time. We're proud to offer three of Katie's fine folk cassettes.

Katie Lee "Fenced!"

Twelve new songs about the old West, written in the folk tradition. These songs remind us of some of the things we should try to keep from slipping away. Includes: Wreck-The-Nation Bureau Song; Bert Loper; Ridin' Down The Canyon; Fenced; and others. 60 minute cassette. $12 postpaid.

Katie Lee "Ten Thousand Goddam Cattle"

28 spirited songs about an older and disappearing West. Includes: A Cowboy's Prayer; Old Dolores; The Last Wagon; Dobe Bill; Jose Cuervo; Empty Cot in the Bunkhouse; The Ballad of Alferd Packer; and more. 90 minute cassette. $14 postpaid.

Katie Lee "Love's Little Sisters"

17 heart-tugging, poignant, yet tasteful ballads about the souls, lives and loves of women who made The West and its men! Includes: House of the Rising Sun; The Sisters of the Cross of Shame; The Hooker (written by Tom Paxton); Casey's Last Ride (written by Kris Kristofferson); The Flower of Virginia City Fire Company; and more. $12 postpaid.

THE EARTH FIRST! BOOKSTORE

In order to make the important — and often hard-to-find — books of Deep Ecology available to Earth First! *readers, we are continually expanding our line of mail order books. If you have a suggestion for other books we should offer, please let us know. All prices listed are postpaid.*

Yule Books!

What better Yule gift for a friend, lover, or yourself than one of the exceptional books offered mail order by Earth First! Books? To help you with your Yule shopping, we've added some outstanding new books to our line.

NEW BOOKS

THE DESERT SMELLS LIKE RAIN

"A Naturalist in Papago Indian Country" by Gary Paul Nabhan. Gary is one of the leading desert ethnobotanists in the world, as well as one of finest writers of natural history today. In this North Point Press reprint of his classic first book, Gary journeys with the Papago through the Sonoran Desert in Arizona and Mexico, exploring their close relationship with the land. B &w photos, 148 pages, heavy duty paperback. $10 postpaid.

MOUNTAINS WITHOUT HANDRAILS

"Reflections on the National Parks" by Joseph L. Sax. A modern conservation classic by Sax, a law professor from the University of California. Roderick Nash says, "Sax has drilled to the core the most important question facing the national parks of today." This is one of the most thoughtful and far-reaching defenses of the preservationist position on National Parks. Required reading for National Park activists. 152 pages, paperback, index, $9.50 postpaid.

THE NATURAL ALIEN

"Humankind and Environment" by Neil Evernden. This is one of the seminal books of deep ecology which has been called "a brilliant, difficult, passionate assault on the dominance of economic — in fact of western — thinking." This is a very important book for Earth First!ers. 160 pages, index, paperback, $14 postpaid.

SERENGETI

"Natural Order On The African Plain" by Mitsuaki Iwago. This is perhaps the most extraordinary book of wildlife photography ever published. 304 large pages of color photographs follow the denizens of East Africa's Serengeti — Lion, Cheetah, Elephant, Rhino, and many others — through the year as they kill and are killed, seek water, mate and give birth, and live their lives in a primordial wilderness. A superb printing job, fine design, haiku-like captions, and heavy duty paperback. An exceptional value at $21.50 postpaid. (This book would make a memorable Yule gift!)

THIS IS DINOSAUR

"Echo Park Country and Its Magic Rivers" edited by Wallace Stegner. The modern environmental movement was born in the fight in the early 1950s to stop a giant dam on the Yampa and Green Rivers in Dinosaur National Monument. This book, originally published by Alfred A. Knopf in 1955, was one of the most effective tools of that battle. It has been reprinted in a fine new edition by Boulder publisher Roberts Rinehart with a new Foreword by Wallace Stegner and an excellent selection of b & w photographs. Writers include Stegner, Olaus Murie, Joseph Penfold, and Otis "Dock" Marston. 93 pages, medium format, paperback. $10 postpaid.

DESERT IMAGES

Photography by David Muench and text by Edward Abbey. A huge (17 1/2 x 10 1/2; 240 pages) coffee table book of exceptional color photographs of the American desert with evocative text by Abbey. Normally priced at $125.00, we got a special price on a few of these and can offer them to you for $50 postpaid! Supplies limited! Hardcover.

NED LUDD BOOKS RELEASES

(Published by Ned Ludd Books and available from Earth First! at a 40% discount plus shipping for wholesale orders of 5 or more.)

THE EARTH FIRST! LI'L GREEN SONGBOOK

78 terrific Earth First! songs by Johnny Sagebrush, Cecelia Ostrow, Bill Oliver, Greg Keeler, Walkin' Jim Stoltz and others from Australia and America. Guitar chords are included with most songs. An absolute must for every true-green EF!er to sing along with our minstrels or to play them yourself. Dealer inquiries welcome. $6 postpaid ($3 plus shipping for wholesale orders of 5 or more).

ECODEFENSE

"A Field Guide to Monkeywrenching — 2nd Edition" edited by Dave Foreman and Bill Haywood with a Forward! by Edward Abbey. Greatly expanded and revised to 308 pages of detailed, field-tested hints from experts on Tree-spiking, Stopping ORVs, Destroying Roads, Decommissioning Heavy Equipment, Pulling Survey Stakes, Stopping Trapping, Trashing Billboards, Hassling Overgrazers, Leaving No Evidence, Security ... and much more. Heavily illustrated with photographs, diagrams, and cartoons. $13.50 postpaid ($7.20 plus shipping for wholesale orders of 5 or more).

BEYOND THE WALL "Essays From The Outside" by Edward Abbey. Vintage Abbey recounting trips into the wilderness of Arizona, Sonora, Utah, Texas, and Alaska. Paperback, 203 pages. $9 postpaid.

DESERT SOLITAIRE By Edward Abbey. Abbey's fine collection of explorations in the Southwest. One of the great works of American nature writing. Paperback, $4.50 postpaid.

THE JOURNEY HOME "Some Words in Defense of the American West" by Edward Abbey. Illustrated by Jim Stiles. An anthology of Abbey's best essays in defense of wildness. Includes the classic "Freedom and Wilderness, Wilderness and Freedom." 242 pages, paperback. $9 postpaid.

THE MONKEY WRENCH GANG By Edward Abbey with illustrations by R. Crumb. Signed by the author for Earth First!. This 10th Anniversary edition by Dream Garden Press is a true collector's item. Hardcover, $25 postpaid.

SLICKROCK By Edward Abbey and Phillip Hyde. One of the great "coffee table" books of all time in a beautiful new edition from Peregrine Smith. Arresting color photographs of the Utah Canyon Country by Phillip Hyde (with his commentary) and some of Abbey's best prose in celebration of the wild. A collector's prize. Inexpensively priced in sturdy paperback. Oversized 13½" ×10½", 143 pages. $27 postpaid.

RESIST MUCH, OBEY LITTLE "Some Notes on Edward Abbey" edited by James Hepworth and Gregory McNamee. Fifteen distinguished writers comment on Edward Abbey as a major American author. Contributors include Wendell Berry, Gary Snyder, William Eastlake, and Barry Lopez. Also includes four interviews with Abbey. 127 pages, paperback. $9 postpaid.

BLUE DESERT By Charles Bowden. Published by the University of Arizona Press in 1986, this is an eloquent and penetrating study of the darker side of the Sunbelt. One chapter, entitled "Foreman," is about — guess who? Belongs on the shelf next to Abbey's "Desert Solitaire." Hardcover, 178 pages, $18.50 postpaid.

FROG MOUNTAIN BLUES The latest from Charles Bowden with photographs by Pulitzer Prize winning photographer Jack Dykinga. A stunning discussion in prose and photography of the Catalina Mountains outside of Tucson, and of the interaction between wilderness and the city. Although published by the University of Arizona Press, Bowden's proposals are as radical as Earth First!. "...a case history of how America destroys itself." — Gary Snyder. 16 full page color photos, many b&w. Hardcover, 165 pages. $21.50 postpaid.

KILLING THE HIDDEN WATERS "The Slow Destruction Of Water Resources In The American Southwest" by Charles Bowden. Ed Abbey calls Bowden the "best social critic and environmental journalist now working in the American southwest." This important study examines groundwater depletion in southern Arizona and the Oglalla aquifer by European cultures and the earlier efforts by the Pima/Papago and Comanche to live in harmony with their dry lands. Reviewed in Samhain 86 *EF!*. Paperback, 206 pages, 36 photos, 6 maps, $9 postpaid.

THE WOLF IN THE SOUTHWEST "The Making of an Endangered Species" David E. Brown, editor. Defenders of Wildlife says, "This well-researched and readable book tells the story of the building of a federal bureaucracy devoted to the killing not only of wolves but also of mountain lions, bears and other predators.... also valuable for its information on the life history of the wolf and for the colorful accounts of several famous wolves that long evaded traps and poisons." Crucial reading for those interested in returning the wolf to the Southwest. 195 pages with a bibliography and index, photos, maps, charts. University of Arizona Press. Paperback. $11 postpaid.

THE PATHLESS WAY Michael Cohen's tender yet critical, academic yet passionate, intellectual biography of John Muir. Unlike all other works on Muir, this exceptional book focuses on his ideas and their evolution, and ties Muir to Deep Ecology. With a Ph.D. in Literature, an impressive mountaineering record in the High Sierra, and stature as one of the leading exponents of Deep Ecology, Cohen is uniquely qualified to have written this most important book. Heavily footnoted. Paperback. $14.50 postpaid.

DEEP ECOLOGY "Living As If Nature Mattered" by Bill Devall and George Sessions. This groundbreaking book presents the philosophical fundamentals for the defense of Earth, discussing biocentrism, intrinsic value, and ecological resisting. Appendices by Dolores LaChapelle, Gary Snyder, John Seed, Carolyn Merchant, Robert Aitken, and Arne Naess. 263 pages, now in paperback. $11 postpaid.

THE AMERICAN CONSERVATION MOVEMENT "John Muir and His Legacy" by Stephen Fox. Both a history of the conservation movement and an important new biography of John Muir, this book is recommended as absolutely crucial to understanding the environmental movement. Well-written, heavily footnoted, with photographs, now in paperback, 436 pages, $16.50 postpaid.

STERILE FOREST "The Case Against Clearcutting" by Edward C. Fritz. Ned Fritz, "The Father of Texas Wilderness" and founder of the Texas Committee on Natural Resources, details his campaign in and out of the courts to halt the Forest Service's arrogant schemes to turn the diverse deciduous forests of east Texas into sterile pine plantations. An important book for understanding the insouciant and corrupt United States Forest Service of today. Paperback. 271 pages. B&w photos. Special discounted price of $6.50 postpaid.

PROMISED LAND "Adventures and Encounters in Wild America" by Michael Frome. An inspiring chronicle of forty years of meeting important conservationists in America's wildest places by the foremost environmental journalist in the United States. Mark Dubois, Sig Olsen, William O. Douglas, Martin Litton and others in the Grand Canyon, Yellowstone, Boundary Waters, Smokies, Maine Woods, and elsewhere. Reviewed in Litha 86. Hardcover, 312 pages, originally priced at $18.95. Signed by Mike Frome. $12 postpaid as a special for EF!ers.

A WILDERNESS ORIGINAL "The Life of Bob Marshall" by James M. Glover. Bob Marshall is responsible for preserving more Wilderness than any other single person; his hikes of 50 or even 70 miles in a day are legend; he was perhaps the last great explorer of unknown Alaska; yet he remains the least known of the wilderness titans of American history and an enigma to those who know of him. This book, published by the Seattle Mountaineers, is the first biography of Bob and well worth reading to get to know one of the greatest Americans of our century who also happened to be one of the most charming and personable members of the New Deal. 323 pages, index, many b & w photos, hardback. $19.50 postpaid.

CRY WOLF! By Robert Hunter and Paul Watson. A stirring report from two of the founders of the original Greenpeace about the courageous efforts of Project Wolf in British Columbia to stop the demented wolf extermination campaign of the BC government. Reviewed in Nov. '85 *Earth First!*. 130 pages, paperback. $9 postpaid.

THE GIFTING BIRDS "Toward An Art Of Having Place And Being Animal" by Charles Jones. This excellent volume of essays from Dream Garden Press deals with that most important need of our modern world — a sense of place. Reviewed in March 1986 *Earth First!*. Hardcover, 158 pages, $16 postpaid.

EARTH WISDOM Dolores LaChapelle's provocative and inspiring masterwork. We will free ourselves and the land by learning how nature intended us to live. This book provides both the necessary background and the practical steps to begin learning how to "reinhabit" your place on Earth. Fully illustrated. Large format paperback. $14.50 postpaid.

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